

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

AUGUST 30, 1952



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



LUMMUS CLEANING AND HULL EXTRACTING GROUPS

Where maximum cleaning is required, the Lummus Unit Groups are ideal. By-pass arrangement allows greatest possible flexibility. Hot Air Cleaner provides good distribution to Hull Separator. Hull Separators come 10' with five cylinders; 14' with six cylinders—and cause no mechanical damage to fibres. Can be grouped with or without after-cleaner. Shown at right, the 14' "Great Western" group. Write for Bulletin 632.

Bulletin No. 631 covers
"Dixie Belle" 10' group.



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Write for Bulletin 180-B giving complete description.



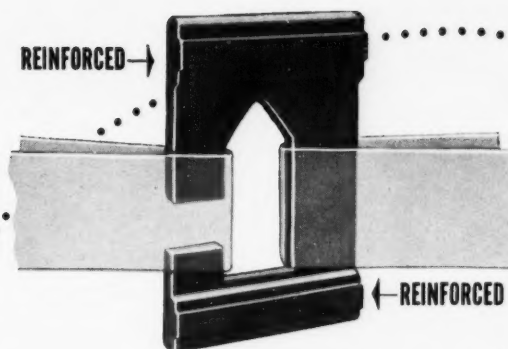
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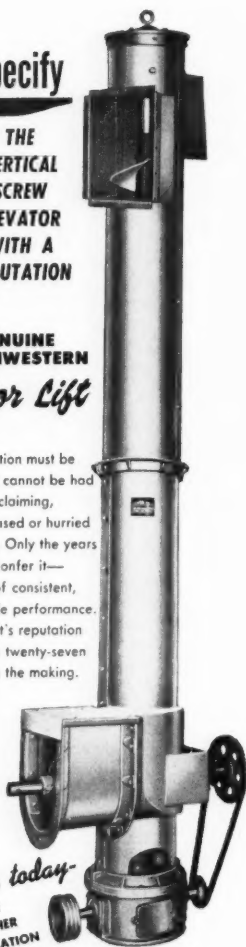
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

**53rd
YEAR**

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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FRED BAILEY
740 Jackson Place, N.W.
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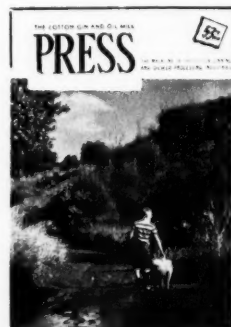
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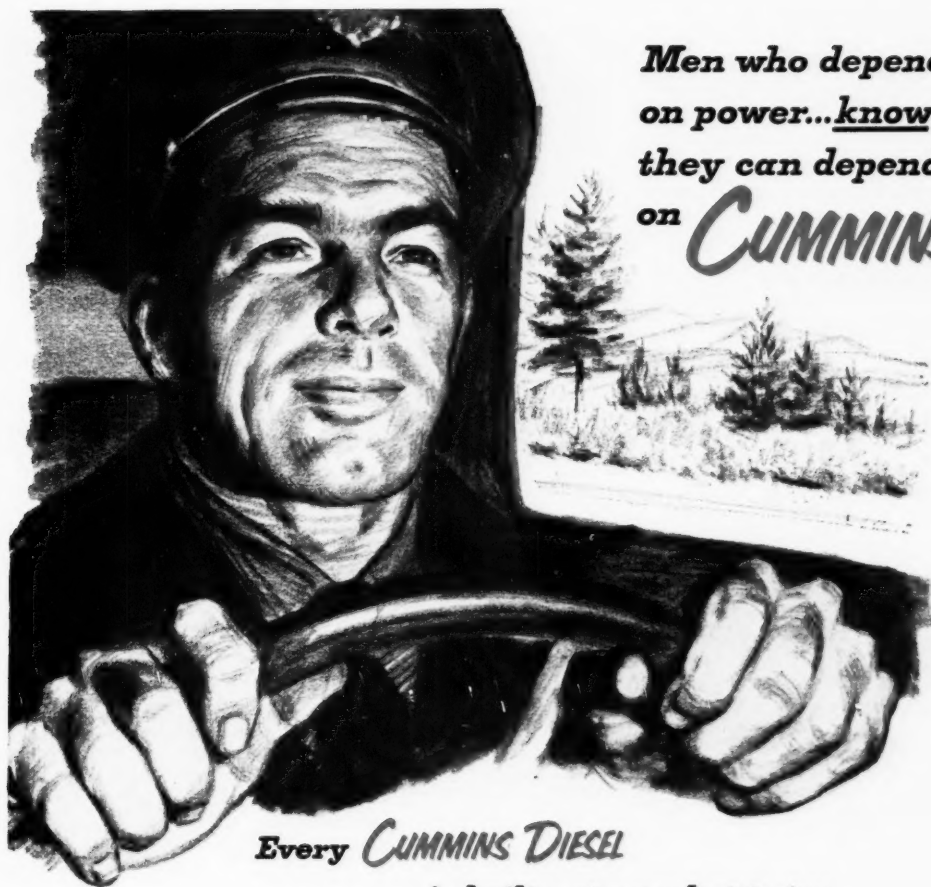
The Cover

EDITORS can't buy just any picture that comes along, but few of us have the will to turn down one of a boy and his dog. No picture, we suppose (except maybe a pretty girl), does such a good job of crossing all party lines and capturing universal interest. Chances are that this boy with shoes in hand and britches legs rolled up, has all the time in the world to get where he's going.

Photo by Bob Taylor



**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS**



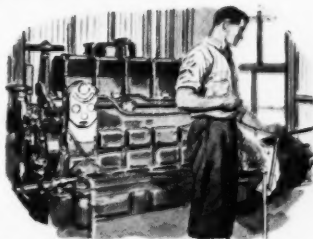
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Laugh IT OFF

Mother—"Well, Tommy, did you learn much on your first day at school?"

Tommy—"Not enough. I have to go back tomorrow."

"I'd go through anything for you."

"Fine. Let's start on your bank account."

"My girl's lipstick seems to have a better taste than other girls'."

"Yeah, doesn't it."

"The man I marry must be a hero."

"He will be!"

At the conclusion of a nature lesson the teacher said, "Now don't you think it's wonderful how the little chickens get out of their shells?"

Whereupon a little girl piped up with, "What beats me, teacher, is how they get in."

And then there's the girl who strained her voice talking through a screen door.

Charlie: Ethel, I'm not feeling myself tonight.

Ethel: You're telling me, Charlie!

A man appeared in a newspaper office to place an ad offering \$100 for the return of his wife's cat.

"That's an awful high price for a cat," the clerk suggested.

"Not for this one," said the man. "I drowned it."

She had insisted on taking along every garment she owned. They arrived at the station loaded with baggage.

"I wish," said the husband thoughtfully, "that we'd brought your piano."

"Now, let's not try to be funny," came the frigid reply.

"I'm not trying to be funny," he sadly explained. "I left the tickets on it."

The young stenographer was being given her first instructions by the boss.

"There are two words that I never want to hear you use around here," he said. "One is lousy and the other is terrific."

"OK," replied the girl. "What are the words?"

In a small town out West there was a commotion. It appeared that a wire had fallen across the main street and was holding up all traffic. No one dared to touch it in case it should be "live."

The news reached the editor of the local paper and he acted promptly.

"Send down two reporters," he ordered, "one to touch the wire and the other to write up the story."

"My Dear! What a lovely coat. It must have cost a fortune!"

"Just a single kiss."

"That you gave your husband?"

"That he gave the maid."

Tramp: "Has the doctor any old pants he could let me have?"

Lady: "No, they wouldn't fit you."

Tramp: "Are you sure?"

Lady: "Quite sure. I'm the doctor."

STOP GIN FIRES

WITH NEW HIGH STRENGTH ALNICO V ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

TOM BRIDGERS OF FARMERS COTTON OIL COMPANY, PIONEER IN USE OF ERIEZ MAGNETIC EQUIPMENT, REPORTS NO FIRES CAUSED BY TRAMP IRON SINCE INSTALLATION OF MAGNETS!

The Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C., the first gin in the country to install this magnetic equipment, reports exceptional results from their installation. Back in 1950 this gin installed an Eriez Magnetic Hump ahead of a Gravity Trap which preceded the cleaner. Since that time, and after continuous operation, Mr. Bridgers stated, "This magnetic equipment will go a long way toward preventing gin fires and costly machinery damage. I feel that the use of these magnets in cotton gins has a definite place and will sooner or later become standard practice with all cotton gins. The magnet we installed effectively eliminates all types of stray metal." Since the installation was made there have been no shut-downs because of fires caused by foreign metal.

ERIEZ BELT-WIDE EXPERIMENTS PROVE TRAMP IRON MAJOR CAUSE OF ALL GIN FIRES

Eriez Manufacturing Company, the world's largest exclusive producer of Permanent Non-Electric Magnets, recently conducted an experimental program sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America. Many experimental gins were set up throughout the entire belt, using different types of Eriez specially designed equipment.

The results of these tests prove beyond any question of a doubt that—Tramp iron is a major cause of fires and can be effectively controlled by installing high strength Eriez permanent non-electric magnets.

The value of any Eriez magnet installation for removing tramp iron can be cited not only for the reduction of fires but also from the standpoint of decreased maintenance and increased volume due to less shut-down time for repairs. Foreign metal in seed cotton causes immeasurable damage to gin machinery, thereby making it necessary to stop operation during the busy season to make repairs or sharpen gin saws. Elimination of shut-down time becomes increasingly important with each succeeding year as the harvesting and ginning period becomes shorter and more critical due to mechanical harvesting. Protect your gin equipment, be assured of top operating efficiency with a minimum of shut-down time with tried and proved Eriez magnetic equipment.



Typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation.

ERIEZ NEW LINTER SLIDE MAGNET MOST POWERFUL AVAILABLE

Here's a magnet that has been carefully and specially designed to provide the utmost protection against harmful foreign metal passing down the slide on the Linter Stand. The Eriez unit is by far the most powerful, both magnetically and structurally, on the market today. This completely non-electric permanent magnet is guaranteed to retain its original strength which provides priceless protection against tramp iron damage to brushes, hullers, cleaners, etc. These units require no wiring or electric current thus eliminating any operating costs or maintenance problems. The Eriez unit is 58 1/4 inches wide which makes for quick and simple installation. To convince you of the superiority of this magnet, a 30 day free trial period is offered.



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Magnets in Gin Installation


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In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15c per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here too is real evidence of the success of this magnet experimental program.

Ask For Free Gin Magnet Bulletin

Clip and mail the handy printed inquiry coupon below for a brand new four-page Bulletin B-565 completely describing new Non-Electric Permanent Magnets designed especially for you.

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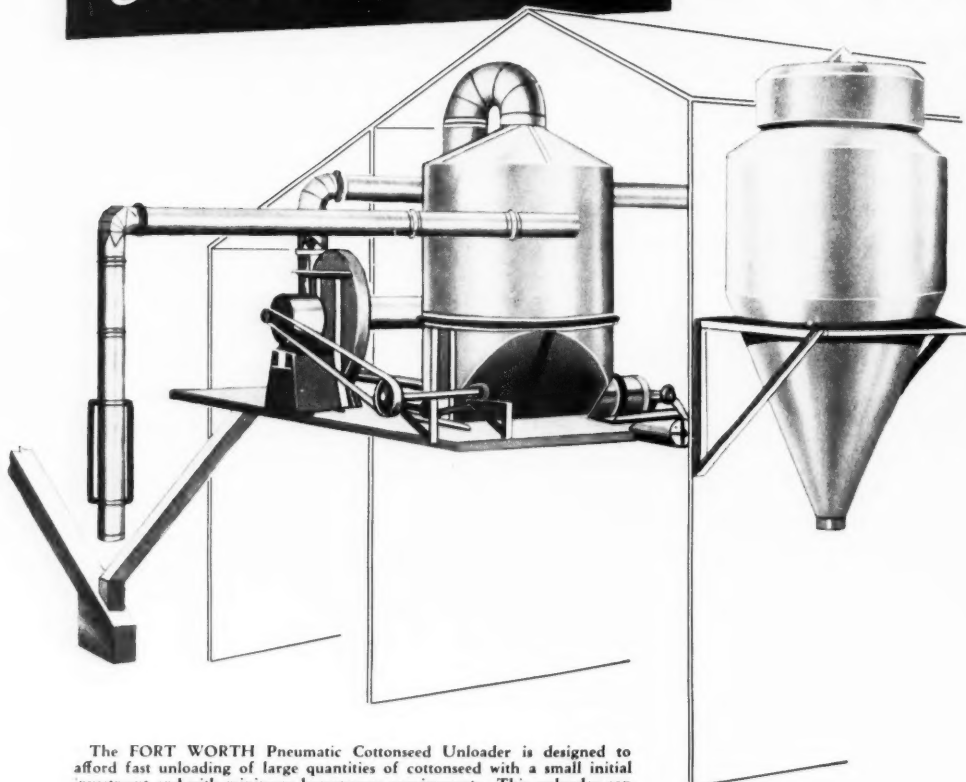
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FORT WORTH Pneumatic Cottonseed Unloader



The FORT WORTH Pneumatic Cottonseed Unloader is designed to afford fast unloading of large quantities of cottonseed with a small initial investment and with minimum horsepower requirements. This unloader can be used to unload either trucks or box cars—or can be adapted to unload both.

There are two models to choose from which will fit the requirements of any mill.

The small unloader using a 50 HP electric motor will handle up to 30 tons per hour.

The large unloader using a 75 HP electric motor will handle up to 50 tons per hour.

The small unloader, with special adaptations, can be mounted on a truck bed and used as a portable unit.

Our trained engineers will make detailed drawings for you at your request and will help you with any other mill problem you may have.

RELATED EQUIPMENT

Other equipment commonly used in conjunction with the Fort Worth pneumatic cottonseed unloader are seed chutes, inclined drag conveyors, bucket elevators, vertical screw elevators, horizontal helicoid screw conveyors, V-belts and sheaves, roller chain and sprockets.

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SHOWN discussing results of a USDA test for pink bollworm and boll weevil control in the Rio Grande Valley are (left to right) Avery S. Hoyt, BEPQ chief, Washington; L. F. Curl, BEPQ Southwestern Region director, San Antonio; and K. P. Ewing, Waco, Texas, who heads BEPQ's pink bollworm research program.

For the First Time

PINK BOLLWORM MAJOR LOSS FACTOR

In the past, South Texas has come out on top in its gamble with the Pink Menace—but this year, as it was bound to happen, the tables were turned. Result is, farmers are now adding up their losses to the most savage attacks the pest has ever unleashed in the area.

THERE IS NOTHING secretive or elusive about the pink bollworm in South Texas this year, nor is it necessary to make more than one stop in the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Valley areas to find a field of cotton infested with, and commercially damaged by, the pest.

Last week, on Aug. 20-21, a group of entomologists, state commissioners of agriculture and cotton industry representatives—headed by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Chief Avery S. Hoyt of Washington—made an eye-opening tour of those South Texas cotton areas to get an on-the-spot picture of pink bollworm infestation and damage. They made the tour at the invitation of Hoyt and L. F. Curl, director of BEPQ's Southwestern Region, San Antonio.

• **Worst Reports Confirmed**—What the group saw confirmed every report that has come from pink bollworm

By **IVAN J. CAMPBELL**

Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

officials throughout the season. At a Robstown gin point, near Corpus Christi, we saw a squirming, seething mass of worms from a single sample of gin trash that ran into the thousands; we visited a number of fields in this area and in every one there were light to extremely heavy infestations and corresponding damage to the crop.

• **Penalties Heavy**—We saw cotton lint so badly damaged by the pest that it had been penalized as much as \$30 a bale. The next day, at the Government classing office in Harlingen, the writer saw lint so severely damaged that the penalties ran as high as \$95 a bale. In some fields in

(Continued on Page 10)

Pink Bollworm

(Continued from Page 9)

the Corpus Christi area we visited fields that had worms or showed worm damage in every boll of cotton examined. And in the Valley, we went into a plot of cotton in a USDA test that had been totally destroyed by the pink bollworm and the boll weevil.

As L. F. Curl pointed out in an article in the Aug. 16 issue of this publication, pink bollworm infestations in South Texas (about 45 counties) are general for the first time in history. And, Curl emphasized, "More cotton will be lost to the pink bollworm in 1952 than in all the preceding 35 years."

Failure to carry out the pink bollworm program in South Texas in 1951 can be blamed for this unprecedented situation. Extension of the plowup deadline and a dry winter combined to give this area of Texas the heaviest carryover in its history.

• **Poisoning Costs Excessive**—What followed is now in the record—but the final costs are yet to be determined. In the Rio Grande Valley, especially, the boll weevil teamed with the pink bollworm virtually to destroy many fields. A few growers who put into use the best known insect control measures still lost 25 percent of their crop to these pests. One grower in the Valley, it was said, spent \$250,000 to control the weevil and the pink bollworm and is harvesting about a bale to the acre. Another grower, who put on 23 applications of poison at 48-hour intervals, was able to harvest close to two bales to the acre. It must be remembered, however, that only a few growers can afford such an expensive control program.

• **Test Plots Teach Lessons**—The touring group was shown a USDA test in the Valley that points up the absolute necessity for an area-wide program and strict compliance with planting and plowup dates. We saw a plot that received control for the boll weevil only, but here the pink bollworm virtually destroyed the crop. Another plot was examined where only the pink bollworm was controlled, but here the weevil took the top crop. But in a plot where applications of poison were made to control both pests, seed cotton yields ran as much as 800 pounds to the acre higher than the plots treated for one or the other of the pests.

This test teaches several valuable lessons that need to be emphasized.

• **First**, where the pink bollworm and the boll weevil are a threat, insecticidal control must be aimed at both pests.

• **Second**, unless all growers in a community or an area conduct an all-out control program, it is either impossible or too expensive for individual growers to control pests successfully. Even in the test plot that received treatment for both the boll weevil and the pink bollworm, yields were cut some 25 percent. The poison applications were frequent and therefore very costly. Thus, in those areas of Texas where yields under favorable conditions are only around 200 pounds of lint per acre, farmers simply cannot afford this kind of insecticidal control.

• **Third**, even though control measures in those plots treated for both the pink bollworm and the boll weevil held losses to around 25 percent of a normal crop, a high percentage of the cotton to be

harvested is so badly damaged by the pink bollworm that it will be penalized from \$30 a bale upwards. In other words, under such conditions as those described, a grower loses three ways: through excessive poisoning costs, through substantial yield losses in spite of frequent poisonings, and through heavy grade losses in much of the crop he is able to save.

• **Fourth**, more effective poisons for pink bollworm control are needed badly.

• **And fifth**, there is an unmistakable and pressing need for the stepped-up pink bollworm research program now headed by K. P. Ewing (CG&OMPRESS, Aug. 2, '52 issue).

• **Where Did the Moths Go?**—With such widespread and damaging infestations in South Texas this year, the question naturally arises: What has happened to the

however, there is another question that must be answered now: will South Texas meet the plowup deadlines this year?

Because strict compliance with these deadlines is the key to success of the pink bollworm control program, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press asked Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White for a statement on his decision in the matter of making deadline extensions in hardship cases. His statement follows:

The eyes of the Texas cotton industry are focused on the fight against the pink bollworm in the Rio Grande Valley.

I sincerely hope that the date, Aug. 31, 1952, will mark the turning point in this decisive battle. At that time, all cotton stalks in Texas' four southern-most counties must be turned underground.

Three weeks after the first plowup deadline has expired in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, 12 counties farther north will follow suit on stalk destruction, as will 45 more counties in subsequent weeks. All the 61 counties under planting and plowup regulations of the Texas Department of Agriculture should have their stalks underground by Oct. 20.

Destroying the breeding and hibernating ground of the pink bollworm is one of the most important phases of our control program. But nature must also do her part. A good supply of moisture during the winter will rot the debris and assure a high percentage of kill.

This year, we intend to stand firm on the plowup deadlines, in so far as it is possible. The vast majority of those concerned with the cotton industry are in agreement with this decision. Only two reasons would influence me towards granting an extension. These reasons are:

1. Bad weather conditions which would delay the harvest.

2. An acute shortage of labor.

Neither of these two conditions existed in the Valley to an extent this year. Since that area is the key to the control practices of the entire state, we will all be watching with interest the outcome of the program. A two-week delay in plowup in Cameron, Willacy, Hidalgo and Starr counties may have been too late.

Last year an extension was granted. An acute shortage of labor had left 400,000 bales still in the fields when the deadline expired. A mild and dry winter followed, for the second year in succession. The result this season was one of the largest build-ups of pink bollworm and other cotton insects in 40 years.

On a recent tour of the Valley, I personally inspected a number of fields of late cotton. The rate of infestation never ran less than 20 percent, and in most cases was over 80 percent. I found as many as six pink bollworms in a single boll. I found pink bollworms and bollworms in the same seed. I saw enough to know that we must adhere to strict control procedures if we are to continue growing cotton at a profit in Texas.

The Government of Mexico is co-operating with us on keeping down the infestation. We need the further co-operation of every farmer in the infested areas, as well as over the rest of the state, until at last we can raise our crops comparatively free of this destructive insect.



JOHN C. WHITE
Texas Commissioner of Agriculture

countless millions of pink bollworm moths that came into being there this year? Moth populations naturally are heavy when worms are very abundant. For example, in the Corpus Christi area and in the Valley, more than 20,000 moths have been snared by a single light trap in one night. The few caught can do no harm, but they are but an insignificant drop in the bucket. Our concern now centers on the great mass of moths that have been caught up in the prevailing winds, carried to other cotton areas and, of course, to sections where cotton is not grown. It is certain that many have died, but present infestations in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arizona and New Mexico developed in years when infestations in South Texas and Mexico were only a fraction of what they are now.

On the record, there is little doubt that the pink bollworm will be found in new areas of presently infested states and even, it is feared by many, in Arkansas, Mississippi and other states where the pest has not yet been discovered.

• **Will Plowup Dates Be Enforced?** — Whether we actually have new infested areas; whether the infestations will be light or heavy; whether they will cause no commercial damage, slight damage, or serious damage—these are questions that only time can answer. Meanwhile,

Partner with Farmers

New Booklet Tells Margarine Story

■ INDUSTRY'S use of cottonseed oil stressed in publication reviewing information relating to vegetable oil spread.

The need of the margarine industry for cottonseed and soybean oil, and the partnership of margarine manufacturers and U.S. farmers producing margarine ingredients are stressed in a new 16-page booklet issued by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. Free copies may be obtained from the association offices, Munsey Building, Washington.

Produced in response to demands from schools, home economists and others wanting an authoritative, concise review of information relating to margarine, the new illustrated booklet includes sections on the sources of margarine's ingredients (principally refined cottonseed and soybean oils) and the value of these products to farmers, how margarine is made, medical testimony on the nutritional values of the vegetable spread, and the present status of legal restrictions still in effect in some leading dairy states.

"Margarine is the fastest growing food fat outlet for cottonseed and soybean oils," it is stated in the section, "Margarine and American Farmers are Partners!" The margarine industry has become, thanks to consumer demand, the second largest user of cottonseed oil, the booklet adds, stating that "the margarine industry is one reason why cottonseed has become one of the most valuable products of Southern farms."

Value of the cottonseed oil used in margarine in 1951 is estimated at \$78,000,000. In 1952 it is expected to go even higher.

The value of the margarine industry to American oilseed farmers and to users of oilseed byproducts is recited in several paragraphs dealing with the rapid emergence of soybeans as an example of a staple farm product profiting to a great extent from margarine. It is pointed out that, besides the nutritious oil derived from crushing, the high protein soybean meal which remains has been of great value to poultrymen and livestock growers. The point is made that without the market for the oils provided by the margarine industry there might be a shortage of the high protein feed.

In the section on how margarine is made, stress is laid on the steps taken all along the production line to assure cleanliness and a high standard of nutrition, for the finished product.

Under the heading, "Repeal of State Bans on Yellow Margarine Marches On," the Federal law on serving yellow margarine in public eating places is spelled out in detail, reflecting the industry's support of this legislation. A map indicates the seven states still banning the sale of pre-colored yellow margarine, and several paragraphs are taken up with a listing of states imposing excise taxes on margarine, as well as license fees on retailers, wholesalers and man-

ufacturers. Still in effect, it is stated, are excise taxes as high as 20 cents per pound on all margarine, retailers' license fees as high as \$100 yearly and wholesalers' license fees as high as \$500 yearly.

Feed Prices at Highest Levels in Four Years

USDA reports indicate that the prices of major feedstuffs and formula feeds during the week of Aug. 23 had reached the highest levels since early 1948. The price index for protein feeds was the highest since February, 1948, and the feed grain index was the highest since August of that year. Formula feed prices are generally at the highest points since that period.

• Egypt May Restrict Cotton Acreage

LATEST REPORTS from Egypt are that the government will take measures to put some restrictions on cotton acreage as part of a program to assure increased plantings of wheat, according to USDA. In order to assure expansion of wheat production, producers are expected to be guaranteed a substantially higher price for 1953 wheat.

First official estimates show a reduction in 1952 Egyptian production of small grains, with wheat harvest indicated at 40,000,000 bushels compared with 45,000,000 a year ago and 46,000,000 the prewar average.

GOOD
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Plan Restriction on Mixes

OPS Says New Meal Ceilings Average \$2 Ton Increase

■ **PRICES LOWER** for some processors in Oklahoma and Texas, as California and Arizona granted greatest increases. Oilseed feed mixtures will be priced on the basis of the ceiling for major ingredient used in them, officials say.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 28

OFFICIALS OF THE OPS estimate the new dollars-and-cents ceiling price for processors and distributors of cottonseed feed products represents an average increase of \$2 a ton over the former General Ceiling Price Regulation for the industry.

The new regulation was effective Aug. 25, the day it was announced. It fixes the processor's ceiling price at \$80 a ton, bulk, for cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, f.o.b. mill, for Tennessee, Alabama and East Arkansas. Ceiling prices for other production areas vary to reflect normal price differentials, says OPS.

In most areas, it means a higher ceiling, but in Texas and Oklahoma ceilings of some processors likely will be reduced. Officials point out that in these two states the GCPR froze prices "at a comparatively high level," pointing to a reduction in some cases to line up prices with those in other producing areas.

Small price increases over former ceilings are to result in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina. But prices in California and Arizona are increased to a greater extent to bring them into line with other areas. Officials say in these two states GCPR froze prices at levels "far below" their normal relationship to prices in other areas.

The new regulation fixes processors dollars-and-cents ceilings for all cottonseed feed products, including cottonseed cake, flakes, meal, sized cake, pellets, cubes, hulls, hull bran and cottonseed feed. The ceilings are said to reflect the relationship between prices of cottonseed feed products and corn—which composes 60 percent of the feed concentrates fed to livestock in this country.

Dollars-and-cents markups also are provided for the various classes of distributors.

In general, new ceiling prices for processors for sales of cottonseed feed products, per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mill, in carload lots or pool carlots, are:

\$80 a ton for Tennessee, Alabama, East Arkansas.

\$81 a ton for West Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, and Alabama.

\$82 a ton in Oklahoma, Texas, Georgia, Florida, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

\$83 a ton in South and North Carolina.

As we went to press, the Office of Price Stabilization was preparing to declare illegal sales of "new substitute" oilseed feed mixes at prices above those of conventional formula feeds.

OPS amendments to the feed price regulation will "restrict the sale of oilseed feed mixes at prices higher than the ceiling price of the major ingredient."

The action is intended, officials said,

to curb "a growing practice among sellers of oilseed feed" to add other ingredients in small quantities and establish a ceiling for the mix "substantially" higher than the ceiling of the major ingredient.

Generally, OPS said, the new substitute oilseed feed mixes have contained at least 85 percent by weight of the oilseed feed customarily produced and sold as straight oilseed meal.

The amendments will price these substitute feed mixes on the basis of their major ingredient.

Ceilings for mixes containing 85 percent or more by weight of a basic ingredient will be established on the basis of the proportionate ceiling price of the major ingredient, plus cost not to exceed ceilings of the other ingredients, plus a \$1 a ton mixing allowance.

National Fertilizer Group Meets in Miami Beach

The National Fertilizer Association will hold its annual fall convention at the Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 19-21. The board of directors will meet Nov. 19 and the regular convention program will begin on the morning of Nov. 20.

Representatives from federal and state agricultural agencies and the American Bankers Association will address the convention. A national political leader will discuss matters relating to the fertilizer industry and national economy.

At Lubbock, Texas

Plains Ginners Meet Aug. 30

■ **CURRENT** problems subject of talks by industry leaders during annual meeting. Past president of Lions luncheon speaker.

Approximately 350 ginners and representatives of allied industries are attending the annual meeting of the Plains Ginners Association Saturday morning, Aug. 30, at the Lubbock Hotel in Lubbock, Texas.

Roy Forkner, Lubbock, president of the association, is the presiding officer for the morning business session, called to order by Drew Watkins, Sudan, vice-president. Dixon White, Lubbock, is secretary.

Speakers scheduled for the business session include Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association; John L. McCollum, Dallas, and Bill Franklin, Jr., Lubbock, both of the USDA Cotton Branch; K. N. Clapp, Lubbock, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; W. O. Fortenberry, New Deal, past president, Plains, Texas and National ginners' associations; Walter Y. Wells, Lubbock County PMA administrator; S. N. Reed, O'Brien, president, Texas association; and C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Herb Petry, Carrizo Springs, former president of Lions International, is the principal speaker for the luncheon.

Association directors include Curtis Boyd, Petty; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center; Bill Smith, Ralls; J. H. Plemons, Smyer; and Fortenberry, Forkner, Watkins and White.

• Fire destroyed a warehouse on Aug. 19 at the Quanah (Texas) Cotton Oil Co.



Sprays 12 Rows of Cotton at One Time

A COTTON SPRAY RIG (above) which sprays 12 rows at one time has been put out this season by Barker and Ferry Spray Service, Lindsay, Calif. The manufacturer reports that the machines will cover 10 to 20 acres per hour, depending on size of the cotton and length of rows. Changes can be made in nozzle locations for different sizes of cotton, and the boom is designed so that it can be reduced to eight-row width if desired. Nozzles are located in vertical drops to direct the spray upward through the plant, wetting the under side of leaves. Pressure forces the spray through the plants, breaking out through the top.

At Purdue, Sept. 9-11

Soybean Convention to Hear Panel on Crop's Future

■ **OILSEED AUTHORITIES** from U.S. and foreign countries on program for annual meeting of American Soybean Association. Final event will be field day on corn and soybeans at the Purdue University agronomy farm.

A PANEL DISCUSSION, "Where Are Soybeans Going," addresses by U.S. and foreign authorities on soybeans and fats and oils, and a field day at the Purdue University agronomy farm will be among features of the thirty-second annual convention of the American Soybean Association, Sept. 9-11, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

George M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the association, has announced that formal sessions of the convention will be held at Purdue Memorial Union, Sept. 9-10, followed by the field trip to the University agronomy farm which will coincide with the annual corn and soybean field day for Indiana farmers.

Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind., president of the association, will preside at the opening convention session; and Dean H. J. Reed of Purdue will make the welcome address.

Research work on soybeans at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., will be discussed by Dr. R. T. Milner, director of the laboratory.

Wayne Darrow, veteran Washington reporter; and Paul Quintus and Robert M. Walsh, both of the USDA in Washington, also are scheduled to speak at the opening session, according to the tentative program announced by the association.

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., vice-president, will preside at the Sept. 9 afternoon session, which will hear a talk, "Using American Soybeans in the Japanese Economy," by M. Hirano, president, Association of Oil and Fat Manufacturers, Tokyo.

J. C. A. Faure, vice-president, International Association of Seed Crushers, London, will discuss oilseed trading in international markets.

Other speakers at this session will include Donald Jackson, USDA, Washington; Ersel Walley, chairman of the association's trade and use extension committee, Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors Association, Chicago; and Eldon Anderson, manager, Farmers Co-Operative Company, Pocahtontas, Iowa.

The annual business meeting of the association will be held on the morning of Sept. 10, followed by addresses by Dr. Martin G. Weiss, USDA, Beltsville, Md.; Carl P. Heisig, USDA, Washington; and Dr. W. M. Beeson, Purdue University. John W. Evans, a director of the association, Montevideo, Minn., will preside.

David G. Wing, an association director from Mechanicsburg, Ohio, will preside that afternoon; and Dr. W. L. Burli-



DR. R. T. MILNER
Soybean Convention Speaker

son will be moderator for the panel discussion. Subjects and speakers on the panel will be:

"What Is the Long Time Outlook for Soybean Prices?" Don Paarlberg, department of agricultural economics, Purdue University.

"How Much Soybean Oil Meal Can We Use?" R. M. Bethke, vice-president, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"How Many Soybeans Can We Grow and Not Ruin Our Soils?" J. W. Calland, managing director, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Decatur, Ind.

"How Much Soybean Oil Can We Use in Edible Products?" Dr. Howard C. Black, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"How Many Soybeans Can We Export?" Paul E. Quintus, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA, Washington.

"What Will We Get for 1952-Crop Soybeans?" Dr. G. L. Jordan, department of agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

The association will have its annual banquet that night, with entertainment and "Riley Readings" by Dr. George Davis of Purdue.

Secretary-Treasurer Strayer of the association, and George Scarseth, director, Farm Bureau Research Association, Lafayette, Ind., will speak at the field day, Sept. 11 on the agronomy farm, following a morning session conducted by the Purdue University staff.

Southern Lab Inventions Granted U.S. Patents

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, has announced a number of patents granted on inventions made in the course of utilization research on Southern farm crops. Copies of the patents may be obtained from the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, and additional information about the inventions may be secured from the Laboratory.

The patents are assigned to the government and licenses authorizing the use of the inventions, insofar as the government's right to restrict their use is concerned, are issued on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis. Applications for licenses should identify the patents, describing the inventions to be used, who is to use them and where to be used, and should be sent to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Washington.

Some of the inventions patented are: Pat. No. 2,584,972. **METHOD OF PREVENTING DETERIORATION OF SEEDS**, A. M. Altschul, M. Z. Condon, and M. G. Lambou, patented February 12, 1952. The method is particularly applicable to seed such as cottonseed containing natural enzymes and up to about 30 percent moisture and comprises spraying the seed with a liquid chlorohydrin such as ethylene chlorohydrin in a concentration of from about 0.2 to 1.0 percent based on the dry weight of the seed.

Pat. No. 2,581,342. **WATER-SOLUBLE COMBINATION PRODUCTS OF GOSSYPOL AND PROTEINS**, A. M. Altschul and L. E. Castillon, patented January 8, 1952. The products are toxic to goldfish and are prepared by dissolving gossypol and proteins such as peanut or casein proteins in a basic aqueous medium, neutralizing, and freezing the medium, and removing the water by sublimation.

Pat. No. 2,582,949. **WATER-SOLUBLE COMBINATION PRODUCTS OF GOSSYPOL AND AMINO ACIDS**, A. M. Altschul and L. E. Castillon, patented January 22, 1952. The combination products are toxic to goldfish but not to rats or mice and are produced by dissolving gossypol and an amino acid such as lysine in a basic aqueous medium, neutralizing, and freezing the medium, and removing the water by sublimation.

USDA Announces Proposed Soybean Oil Purchases

USDA has announced contemplated purchases of crude soybean oil in bulk and drums by Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

Offers may be submitted by phone, confirmed by telegram, or by telegram to the Program Operations Division, Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, CCC, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. They will be subject to acceptance by telegram, in whole or part, within two hours after receipt of offerer's telegram. Offers may be made through accredited trade brokers but must be confirmed immediately by the principal by telegram.

■ **R. L. BRANSTETER**, manager, Farmers Co-Op Marketing Association, Edna, Texas, has a new 4-90 gin at a new site near Edna.

As Viewed from

The "PRESS" Box

• Graze Grassy Cotton

GRASSY COTTON FIELDS, corn fields and hay crops can furnish supplemental grazing for livestock in drouth areas until winter grazing crops become available. W. R. Thompson, Mississippi Extension agronomist, points out that Johnson grass, crab and other grasses should be grazed where they have grown up in fields of crops burned up by drouth. He recommends giving animals a chance to do some "picking" in the fields after cotton is picked.

• Tries Pima on the Plains

LONG-STAPLE PIMA COTTON is being grown experimentally this season by Ottis Isom, who lives three miles north of Idalou in the South Plains area of Texas. Eight rows, less than an acre in all, were grown in the experimental patch. Isom will pick the cotton and take it to Pecos or El Paso where roller type gins, necessary for ginning this type of cotton, are available. Isom says results from the crop this year will determine whether he plants more Pima next season.

• \$10,000 Defoliation Grant

COTTON DEFOLIATION research at the University of California has received an additional grant of \$10,000 from the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors. It supplements a previous grant for work being done by Frederick T. Adicott, associate professor of botany on the Los Angeles campus. The research includes work with chemical defoliants and also conditions in the field affecting defoliation. Results thus far indicate that methods of planting, irrigating and fertilizing affect plant foliage.

• Spreading Burs Risky?

RETURNING COTTON BURS to the land, advocated as a means of improving soil fertility, may mean taking a big risk of a heavy infestation of pink bollworms, in the opinion of H. P. Prickett, Lubbock, Texas. Speaking as a private citizen rather than in his official position of area leader of the USDA pink bollworm control project, Prickett expressed the opinion that burning cotton burs was the best method of assuring control of the pink bollworm. He thinks, however, that sterilized burs are safe for return to the soil. "In the final analysis," Prickett said, "it must be the people themselves who decide whether to play it safe or take some chances with the pink bollworm."

• Geese Vs. Insecticides

WHAT EFFECT will spraying or dusting with toxaphene or DDT have on geese that are being used to keep down grass in many fields in the Pecos and Rio Grande Valleys of New Mexico? Seeking to answer this question for cotton growers, New Mexico Experiment Station conducted tests this spring.

From the tests, says a New Mexico Extension Service report, it seems safe to conclude that neither toxaphene or DDT when used in dust form at the concentration ordinarily recommended for cotton insect control will poison geese being pastured in fields. The same is true of DDT used as spray. As for toxaphene in spray form, no danger is likely to be encountered if geese are removed from fields during the actual spraying. In no case were geese poisoned by feeding on cotton or weeds sprayed with toxaphene. It was only when geese were actually wet by the spray mist that sickness or death occurred.

The report suggests that, even though no mortality was produced when geese were allowed to graze on the area immediately after treatment, the geese be kept out of the field for 24 hours following poison application. It also points out that these tests were made with adult geese, not with goslings and that the effect of these chemicals might be quite different on younger birds.

• "Our Happy Home"

J. D. FLEMING, secretary, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, in a recent bulletin quotes a story that is timely during the current drouth. A sign chalked on the door of an abandoned farm house during an early day drouth read: "Twenty-five miles to town, 15 miles to water, three miles to closest neighbor, 10 feet to hell—gone back east to live with the wife's folks. God bless our happy home."

• This Is Real News

A NET PROFIT of \$51,800,000 for the fiscal year 1952 has been reported by one government agency, the Export-Import Bank. The bank, which makes business type loans to foreign countries, paid \$20,000,000 to the U.S. treasury and added the remainder to its accumulated earned reserves, bringing them to a total of \$266,000,000.

• More Braceros to U.S.

MEXICO CITY officials working on the migrant labor bracero program reported on Aug. 19 that 67,000 Mexicans had gone to the U.S. to work on farms. This compares with only 48,000 on the same date last season, an increase of about 40 percent.

• Raindrops Are Powerful

ONE INCH OF RAIN falling on an acre of land contains enough energy to plow that acre 10 times, or the equivalent of 100 horsepower, W. D. Ellison, U.S. Navy, told the International Grassland Congress Aug. 19 at State College, Penn. Ellison explained how various types of grass cover reduce splash erosion damage. Splash erosion results in soil and fertility loss, damages soils structure and may injure plants and animals feeding on grass. Cattle in certain Tennessee

areas are believed to have been poisoned by grazing vegetation on which soils containing fluorine have splashed. Brazilian cattle also become sick from eating forage splashed with soil when the first rains come each year.

Studying Effect on Soil Of Improper Irrigation

California's best soils are being deliberately mistreated by University of California chemists to determine the results of improper irrigation. By using irrigation water containing varying amounts of sodium, the scientists hope to learn how soon a soil becomes too alkaline for growing crops.

The soil will be cropped to annual plants each year to test productivity as the experiments progress. Protection will be provided against winter rains.

Farm Families Have Field Day at Lubbock Station

Farm families of the Lubbock, Texas, area had a field day at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation there on Aug. 21 through cooperation of station officials, the Extension Service and Farmers Home Administration.

The group inspected fields of cotton and grain and visited nearby farms.

Dutch Eat Margarine, Export Butter

The thrifty Dutch people are eating more margarine and using more of their butter production for exports needed to get foreign exchange. USDA reports show that 1951 butter consumption was only about 25,000 tons of butterfat, compared to 41,000 tons prewar, in spite of the sharp increase in population. Margarine is by far the most important source of fat in the Dutch diet, amounting to 70 percent of the total consumption of edible fats.

Consumption of edible and inedible fats and oils in the Netherlands during 1951 amounted to approximately 272,000 metric tons of which only about 57,000 tons came from domestic production.

During 1951, Dutch net imports of oil and oil-bearing materials, expressed in terms of oil and fat content, totaled 229,050 tons. Imports of fats and oils as such dropped slightly to 162,614 tons. Among oil-bearing materials, copra imports were much larger. Also larger were imports of palm kernels, soybeans, colza and rapeseed. Peanut and flaxseed imports dropped sharply in comparison with 1950.

Netherlands exports of pure lard, whale oil, corn oil, colza and rapeseed oil, soybean oil and coconut oil increased in 1951. West Germany was the principal buyer of lard, whale and coconut oils. During the year, the Dutch also found markets for coconut oil, in Yugoslavia, Finland, France and Hungary.

Mills Can Make Forward Sales of Feed Products

Oil mills cooperating with the USDA price support program on cottonseed are now able to make forward sales of cottonseed cake and meal to farmers, ranchmen, feeders and the feed trade without losing their option to deliver crude oil and linters to the government if these products are produced from seed acquired under this year's cottonseed price support program.

In making this announcement on Aug. 27, C. H. Moseley, director, southwest commodity office, Production and Marketing Administration, Dallas, said that this also means that cottonseed crushing mills which have already booked forward deliveries of cake and meal will still have the option of selling the resultant crude oil and linters to the government.

Moseley said that the new ruling is favorable to mills because they can now tender their oil and linters to PMA and sell their cottonseed cake and meal in the open market.

Heretofore, mills selling their proteins in the open market could not deliver the oil and linters to PMA under the price support package arrangement.

Mills will continue to remit to PMA the difference between the support price and the uniform OPS ceiling price for cottonseed cake and meal. This continues the PMA policy of reselling cake and meal to mills participating in the price support program. This policy has been in effect since August, 1951.

Cake and meal are currently selling at considerably above USDA's price support due to the severe drought conditions in many livestock feeding areas, but oil

and linters are selling in trade channels at prices substantially less than the USDA support level, PMA reports.

Moseley said that the Dallas PMA commodity office has not had any cottonseed cake or meal to sell since last spring. He added that if PMA buys any meal from mills this season, it will be offered to farmers, ranchers and the feed trade at market prices. Moseley said that this official notice of the new ruling by the Washington office of PMA's fats and oils branch was being mailed to all participating crushers.

Jack Vernon Heads Niagara Chemical Division

On Aug. 13, the board of directors of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation at a meeting held at San Jose, Calif., announced changes in the corporate management. J. B. Cary of San Jose, Calif., formerly executive vice-president, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the corporation and will share with the president, Paul L. Davies, the responsibilities of overall supervision of the activities of the corporation.

In 1947 Mr. Cary, who was then president of Niagara Chemical Division, was made executive vice-president of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation and moved to San Jose. At that time, Ernest Hart assumed the duties of president of Niagara, which position he has held to this date. Mr. Hart was elected executive vice-president of the corporation and will be responsible for the supervision of operations of the chemical divisions of the corporation.

Succeeding Mr. Hart as president of

Niagara Chemical Division is Jackson V. Vernon, who has been vice-president and sales manager of the division since 1947. Mr. Vernon is a graduate of Mississippi State College of the Class of 1920.

The Niagara Chemical Division manufactures, formulates and distributes agricultural chemicals throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. It also serves the export market in scores of foreign countries.

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• "Limited Edition" Pants Made from First Bale

A "LIMITED EDITION" of work pants is being made out of cloth from the first bale of cotton ginned in the U.S. from the 1952 crop, and will be sold in a special promotion by Foley's Store in Houston.

Burlington Mills, which purchased the first bale from Anderson, Clayton & Co., flew 617 yards of fabric made from the bale to Houston for use in making the pants.

Indian Oilseed Crop Up

About one million tons of rape and mustard seed will be produced by India in 1952, and about 82 percent will be crushed for oil, USDA reports. The 1951-52 production represents 8 percent increase over last year and is the largest since India was partitioned in 1947. India is second only to China as the world's largest producer of these oilseeds. Mustard seed oil production is forecast by the trade at 136,500 tons for 1952, compared with 112,000 tons in 1951.



Cen-ennial Ninety

CAPACITY

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CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS
COLUMBUS, GA.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Fats, Oils Stocks Partly Offset Smaller Crops

■ **USDA REPORTS** indicate decrease in production of major oilseed crops, as civilian consumption of shortening and margarine shows increase over previous year. Exports of food fats are not likely to reach last season's total.

SUPPLIES OF OILSEEDS for crushing and output of food fats and oils during the 1952-53 season are likely to be slightly less than during the past season, on the basis of USDA reports during August. Larger stocks of fats and oils, however, are on hand at the beginning of the season and will partly offset the reduced production.

Cottonseed production, based upon the indicated lint production on Aug. 1, is estimated at 6,002,000 tons, 5 percent less than in 1951.

The indicated soybean crop of 264,395,000 bushels would be 6 percent below the 1951 crop of 280,512,000 bushels and 12 percent under the record 1950 crop of nearly 300,000,000. The 1941-50 average production of soybeans amounted to 202,068,000 bushels.

Peanut production is expected to be the smallest since 1935, reflecting a sharp cut in acreage and yield. With a crop of this size, says USDA, it is likely that only oilstock shelled peanuts and those which do not grade up to standards for other uses will be crushed for oil. The estimate on Aug. 1 was for 1,172,300,000 pounds of peanuts to be picked and threshed, 504,000,000 pounds less than last year. The 1941-50 average production totaled 2,042,448,000 pounds.

Lard output in the year beginning Oct. 1 is likely to be smaller than in the two preceding years, although still large. Farmers reported intentions to reduce both the spring and fall pig crops of 1952 by about 9 percent as compared with last year. Production of butter in 1952-53 also may decline slightly.

Production of 1952 crop flaxseed is placed at 29,665,000 bushels, 4,100,000 less than last year and far below the 1941-50 average of 38,056,000 bushels. Plantings were restricted by dry weather and competition from other crops.

Disappearance of fats and oils in food uses during 1952 is likely to total one to two pounds more than the 1951 figure of 41.9 pounds (fat content) per civilian. Except for 1950, this would be the greatest disappearance since 1942. A sharp increase in the disappearance of margarine and shortening will more than offset a substantial drop in butter. Changes for lard and cooking and salad oils are not expected to be great.

Margarine consumption during 1952 may increase more than one pound over last year's record of 6.5 pounds per civilian. During the first six months of 1952, the consumption of margarine was 28 percent larger than a year earlier while butter consumption was 11 percent less. The Department points out that consumption of margarine has increased considerably in recent years and the trend is likely to continue upward.

Price relationships between margarine

and butter which have favored increased use of margarine appear likely to continue during the remainder of 1952. During the first five months of 1952, the retail price of butter was about 3.0 times the price of margarine, compared with 2.3 times in 1951 and the 1932-41 average of 2.1 times.

Two of the most populous states, Pennsylvania and New York, have joined the many states that have repealed or modified their restrictions on the production or sale of colored margarine. Seven states, which contain about 10 percent of the U.S. population, still prohibit the manufacture or sale of colored margarine.

USDA expects the 1952 disappearance of shortening and lard into civilian channels to be substantially larger than the 1951 total of 21.2 pounds per person. Almost all of the increase will be in shortening. During the first six months of 1952, domestic disappearance of shortening was 24 percent larger than in the corresponding 1951 period.

Some decline in exports of fats and oils is indicated for 1952, even though there was a 3 percent increase during the first five months of this year as compared with the same 1951 period. The increase was due to a large gain in lard exports which more than offset

declines in other food fats. Exports during the second half of 1952 are not likely to reach the high level of the period last year.

Cardon Elected Head of Grassland Congress

Dr. P. V. Cardon, director of the USDA graduate school, was elected president of the International Grassland Congress at its opening session, Aug. 18. He was the first American to head the world group, representing 65 countries, since it was organized in Germany in 1927.

In his acceptance speech, Cardon said that grassland agriculture represents an advance toward a permanently productive agriculture and includes all aspects of agricultural production.

Fumigate Machine Pickers Sent to Mississippi

Mechanical cotton pickers sent into Mississippi must be fumigated in advance as a protective measure against the pink bollworm, Ross E. Hutchins, Mississippi State Plant Board, State College, points out. At Texas points for fumigation of the machines, USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine inspectors will place a stamp on the machine, issuing a permit stating that it has been fumigated.

Crop Insurance Payments Heavy in Drouth Areas

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of USDA expects to pay heavy indemnities on many of the existing 77,000 crop insurance contracts with growers in designated drouth areas. Total coverage in these areas exceeds \$35,000,000. Coverage under all-risk crop insurance policies held by a third of the Tennessee farmers of the worst drouth areas amounts to about \$10,000,000.



Pressroom Slogan Is "Keep It Clean"

THIS CLEAN, NEAT PRESSROOM of a cottonseed oil mill has prominently displayed slogans, "Oil is Food. Keep It Clean," which serve as a constant reminder to all employees of the importance of maintaining the highest standards of cleanliness. Note that each employee wears a white uniform and cap.

COTTON FOLIAGE TAKES FLIGHT



Niagarathal-DF Spray

(CONTAINS "ENDOTHAL"*)

A Real "Down-To-Earth" Cotton Defoliant

Niagarathal-DF Spray is a concentrated liquid containing Endothal*, considered to be the first organic defoliant. When properly applied Niagarathal-DF Spray produces a physiological action on cotton plants which approaches the "natural" defoliating action of the plant.

Niagarathal-DF Spray dilutes readily in water and requires no agitation. Being a liquid there is no nozzle clogging or abrasion. And Niagarathal-DF Spray is safe to apply in any suitable equipment since it presents no fire hazard.

Thoroughly tested in the cotton belt, Niagarathal-DF Spray has proved to be a thoroughly effective defoliant that has a wider timing range than similar products. Growers report increased returns on acres defoliated with Niagarathal-DF Spray. *Write for literature.*

*Trade Mark—Sharples Chemicals Inc., Subsidiary of Penna. Salt Mfg. Co.



QUICK FACTS ABOUT COTTON DEFOLIATION

- Permits earlier harvests. Boll rot is prevented or greatly reduced. Fibre and seed spoilage are retarded.
- Defoliated cotton is easier to pick.
- Machine harvesting can be done more efficiently. Better cotton grades are obtainable.
- Defoliation is an aid to cotton insect control. Damage by aphids and late leaf worm is prevented. Boll weevil populations are reduced.

Niagara CHEMICAL DIVISION

FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

MIDDLEPORT, N. Y. Richmond, Calif., Jacksonville, Tampa, Pompano, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Ayer, Mass.; Greenville, Miss.; Harlingen and Pecos, Tex.; Yakima, Wash., Subsidiary: Pine Bluff Chemical Co., Pine Bluff, Ark. Canadian Associate: NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., LTD., Burlington, Ont.



From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **USDA Campaigning** — The USDA is launching a strong campaign to prevent any pre-election sag in farm prices comparable to the 1948 drop which President Truman and Secretary Brannan turned into a boom for the Democrats.

Four years ago, in a speech at Dexter, Iowa, Truman called farmers' attention to the sharp drop in prices and he blamed the 1948 farm law passed by a Republican Congress. He said the failure of prices to hold at support levels was due to provision which prohibited the CCC from building or owning additional storage space.

Republicans were so over-confident that year that they chose to ignore the charges. Farmers, however, did not and the result was that a few key states shipped from a "sauce thing" for the Republicans to a slight margin for the Democrats. Now, four years later, the Republicans are attempting to revive the issue and charge that the farm price decline was deliberately engineered by Brannan so he could blame it on Republicans.

Brannan is aware that if prices drop too much this fall the Democrats will have no one but themselves to blame. They could not expect the windfall that contributed so much to their success in 1948.

Consequently, the Department is alerting state and county PMA committees to make personal visits to every farmer and urge him to put his crops under loan. Farmers will be urged to put their produce under the loan before the market price drops to the loan rate. The idea is that if they do that enough will be taken off the market to hold prices well above loan levels.

• **Stirred Up Hornet's Nest** — Former price boss Ellis Arnall, who resigned Aug. 26, stirred up a hornet's nest of farm criticism in Washington with his alarmist predictions of runaway inflation. Leaders think he was bent on creating the very condition about which he complained.

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Secretary of Commerce Sawyer both have emphatically knocked down his inflation predictions, declaring them "baseless" and "ridiculous." But this has had no effect on Arnall.

Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange, wrote President Truman a strong letter of protest against Arnall's tactics and requested that Brannan be named as a "censor" on Arnall so far as farm price statements are concerned. Truman rejected the suggestion.

Arnall at first based his inflation predictions on the steel workers' wage boost, asserting that the \$5.50 a ton increase in steel prices would add \$100 to the living cost of every family in the country in the next 12 months. Sawyer said that didn't make sense.

Then he seized upon the drought in the South and East to predict food shortages that would send prices sky-high. Brannan said that was ridiculous, that while local damage was severe that rains brought enough relief to most areas to prevent any appreciable effect on the total food supply.

Just what Arnall wants done about his hallucinations isn't quite clear, except that he would like for the President to call Congress back to Washington to pass stronger control laws. The President apparently has no intention of doing that, largely because he knows Congress would do nothing of the sort.

Consequently, Arnall resigned and Tighe E. Woods, former rent controller, his successor, will have the decision to make on whether to begin putting the OPS house in order to close up shop on next April 1, or hang on to all possible controls and hope for an extension by the new Congress.

• **Expect Cotton Increase** — Washington officials who have kept in close touch with the cotton crop since Aug. 1 are inclined to believe that the Sept. 8 report will show a slight increase over a month earlier. They are guessing at a crop of just over 15 million bales.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, painfully recalling the two-million-bale error on Sept. 1, 1952, are making a strenuous effort to check and double check their figures this time. They are, however, using the same basic system that resulted in the bad guess a year ago.

The Production and Marketing Administration won't get around to making up 1953 cotton goals until after the November report, but officials say that if the crop finally turns out at around 15 million bales, the goals for next year will be likely to be cut to under 25 million acres.

The Bureau of the Census has placed the July 31 cotton carryover at 2,745,253 bales, about a quarter of a million bales higher than USDA officials had expected. Most of them figure 1952-53 fiscal year exports and domestic consumption at somewhere around 13.5 million bales, 14 million as the probable top. Carryover next July 31 probably will be somewhere close to four million bales, officials estimate.

For the past season the Census Bureau reported exports at 5,617,469 bales and domestic consumption at 9,219,660 bales. BAE estimates 1952-53 exports at about 4.3 million bales and domestic consumption at 9.5 million bales, a total of 13.8 million bales.

• **Margarine Use To Top Butter** — Margarine will replace butter as the top spread sometime in 1953, USDA fats and oils officials predict on the basis of trends for the past several years.

Margarine has been gaining steadily

and this year will reach a total of 7.5 pounds per capita, an increase of 28 percent over 1951, the USDA reports. Butter consumption has declined by 11 percent to a per capita rate estimated at 8.7 pounds per capita.

Department officials studying the chart curves think margarine will pass butter along about the middle of next year, then pull ahead by a few percentage points by the end of the year.

• **Bollworm Killer Shows Promise** — USDA and Texas entomologists believe they may be on the trail of a killer for the pink bollworm, but they are cautious in making claims.

Experiments by the Department and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, as reported here, with systemic insecticides have revealed several chemical compounds that will destroy the pink bollworm through systemic action.

A systemic insecticide is one that is absorbed into a growing plant in quantities great enough to destroy the insects that feed on the plant. They have been used in England for several years.

Despite the successful experiments in killing pink bollworms in the green bolls, there are a number of other hurdles that must be cleared before this method can be used generally. Research is being continued to determine what these insecticides will do under field conditions.

Likewise, it must be proved that no chemical residues in the cotton fiber or seed would be harmful to man or livestock. At the very best, entomologists tell us, it will be another two or three years before the use of systemics can be given an official approval.

• **USDA Year Book Available** — The USDA 1952 Yearbook of Agriculture, a 952-page volume entitled "Insects," now is off the press. The Department says a special effort was made to make the book "a practical aid in identifying insects, making better use of the helpful ones, and controlling the pests that cause an estimated \$4 billion a year damage."

The Yearbook is produced as a congressional document and principal distribution is through members of the House and Senate. However, copies also are available at \$2.50 each by writing the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The USDA has no copies for sale or distribution.

Even Evening Gowns Made of Denim

Table cloths, men's jackets and even evening gowns now come in cotton denim, says the National Cotton Council. Recent popularity of the traditional work clothing denim, now made in a variety of colors, patterns and finishes, has created a brand new trend in household and clothing styles.

Most significant swing to cotton denim has been in lightweight constructions, Council reports show. In 1947, five and six ounce and lighter denims accounted for only 25,000,000 yards of production. Last year this output was 111,000,000 yards and the 39,000,000 yards produced in the first quarter of 1952 indicate a continuing rise.

Tung Industry Has Excess Capacity

■ PRODUCTION of orchards planted since 1940 should provide volume needed for future if plant expansion avoided, USDA reports in recent study.

Tung processors can improve their profit position by concentrating on improved efficiency and by avoiding mill expansion for several years, according to a USDA report on tung processing methods and costs. A PMA study of the industry shows that most of the mills have excess processing capacity for the tung fruit available; but the planting of tung orchards has increased greatly since 1940 and, as production from these young orchards increases, the added volume should improve plant utilization.

Operating costs of processing tung nuts varied greatly among the 14 mills that comprised the industry in 1947-48 and 1948-49, the two seasons for which the principal field information was collected in this study. For the 1948-49 season, the reported processing cost averaged \$17.13 per ton of tung fruit. But there was a difference of \$17.93 per ton between the highest-cost and the lowest-cost operation.

Average mill cost corresponded closely to mill returns from processing for a fee. These returns were calculated for 1948-49 as \$12.69 per ton processing charge plus \$7.19 per ton for value of meal and hulls to which the processor obtained title. The calculation is based on the customary guarantee by the processor to return to the grower 86 percent of the oil content of the fruit. Such a percentage of the oil content should equal about 301 pounds of oil per ton of fruit. Reports by processors to the Bureau of the Census indicate the average oil obtained by the mill to be seven pounds higher or 308 pounds per ton of fruit.

Lack of a sufficient volume of fruit to keep the mills fully employed results in the operation of most tung mills for short seasons. For the two seasons studied, the mills average 136 days' operation, but some mills operated as much as 127 days longer than others.

Most of the mills have offset their low volume and short seasons somewhat by combining tung processing with other business enterprises that use some of the same facilities and labor. The most common of such enterprises is the growing of tung fruit. This increases the efficiency and returns of the organization.

A copy of this report, "Tung Processing and Marketing Practices and Costs," may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

■ JAMES Y. CAMP, Bakersfield, Calif., farmer, has been appointed to the Fifteenth District Agricultural Association by GOVERNOR EARL WARREN.

Cotton and Pecans Pay New Mexico Farm

Cotton and pecans are making a profitable combination on Stahmann Farms, near Las Cruces, N. M., believed to be the world's largest pecan grove. The farms in 1951 produced almost 2,000,000 pounds of pecans, and averaged about 1½ bales of cotton per acre between the rows of trees.

The 96,000 pecan trees are in 60-foot borders, 30 feet apart in rows, making about 24 trees to the acre. This leaves nearly 75 percent of the land between the trees for cotton or other crops. As trees get larger, less land is available for cropping.

Start Protecting Cotton Quality in the Field

The cotton field is the place to start emphasis to preserve the quality of cotton, says Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service cotton work specialist. Elliott urges farmers to watch both hand and machine picking carefully. He points out that the ginning industry has done a fine job of installing new machinery and should be given a chance to turn out a better sample.

Farmers using a spindle picker will find it profitable to: (1) Defoliate; (2) Wait till the dew dries; (3) Set two trailers in the field and alternate dumping the picker basket in the trailer. The sun can dry each basket full of cotton; (4) Use a detergent in the water of the picker tank to moisten the spindles on the machine. Also if hard water must be used, add the detergent to the water in a clean barrel then strain into the picker water tank. This will prevent clogging the water lines and give even spreading of the moisture onto the spindles; (5) If time is limited, run the machine day and night. Night-picking from dark till dew falls is generally more satisfactory because the cotton is dryer and more fluffy than during early morning hours; (6) Paint the average, untramped, net weight seed cotton capacity of the trailer on the outside of the trailer so the ginner will know how many bales are in the trailer or trailers; (7) Carefully clean and service the picker after each day's running and operate according to the maker's manual; (8) Don't "raise Cain" with the ginner to hurry. Let him take his time.

Crushers, Ginners Consider FFA and Research Plans

Directors of the Oklahoma ginners' and crushers' associations met Aug. 19 with the research and educational committee to consider plans for sponsoring a Future Farmers cotton improvement contest and to study a 10-year research program presented by Dr. L. E. Hawkins, vice-director of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, and his staff.

J. D. Fleming, secretary of the two associations, reports that further consideration will be given to both proposals, with a summary of the proposed research program sent to association members.

Find New Growth Factor In Animal Proteins

DISCOVERY of what may prove to be a new vitamin has been announced by the USDA poultry nutrition laboratory. The only important sources among commonly used feedstuffs appear to be fish solubles, fish meal and meat meal. USDA points out that these animal by-products have been generally recommended for growing chicks, but in recent years it has been possible to supply all of the known nutrients without them.

The practical value of the discovery of the new growth factor is indicated by the difference in growth of two groups of 10 week old New Hampshire male chickens. The group fed a diet composed of corn, soybean meal and alfalfa meal, plus the known vitamins, minerals and an antibiotic, averaged 3.0 pounds. The lot fed the same diet plus 5 percent fish meal averaged 3.4 pounds.

1951-52 Seasonal Average Cotton Prices Lower

Spot cotton prices for the 1951-52 season averaged about 3.2 cents per pound lower than in the previous season, which had the highest prices on record, USDA reports.

The seasonal average price for Middling 15/16 inch cotton for 1951-52 at 10 markets was 39.42 cents per pound, compared with the 1950-51 average of 42.58 cents. The low for the season was 34.10 cents on Sept. 5, 1951, and the high was 43.43 on Nov. 9.

1952 Turkey Crop Larger

Farmers are raising a record crop of 58,956,000 turkeys this year, 13 percent more than last year, USDA reports. In spite of declining prices during the 1952 hatching season, growers increased their turkey production by about 6,700,000 birds.



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New Product

LINK-BELT COMPANY ANNOUNCES NEW MONOTUBE DRYER

Economical drying and cooling—and a new means of obtaining byproducts and recovering solvents—are three of the functions of the compact new Link-Belt Monotube dryer developed by the Link-Belt Co., 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Following extensive laboratory and field tests, Link-Belt has announced that it is now available for general use.

The firm has published a new Book No. 2413, which will be sent without charge on request, describing the dryer, its field of application and results accomplished in actual installations. It contains photographs, drawings and dimensional data.

The Monotube dryer operates on the conduction principle of heat transfer. There are no air currents through the material bed. Dusting is practically eliminated, and it is possible to dry materials having fine particles which readily become air borne. Materials as light and fluffy as cake flour and cottonseed meal can be dried successfully.

The dryer is made in two trough diameters—24-inch, in lengths from 5 to 10 feet, and 30-inch in lengths from 5 to 20 feet.

There is only one moving part—a paddle conveyor on a hollow shaft, which turns in a U-shaped trough or housing.

Steam, hot liquid or coolant circulates through the shaft and the outrigger tubes, producing efficient transfer of heat as the material is churned and con-

Ninth Spinner-Breeder Conference Meets

Many of the nation's cotton leaders are discussing cotton and textile problems at the ninth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 1-2, at Stoneville and Greenville, Miss. Cotton breeders of the Mississippi Delta are hosts for the conference, sponsored by the Delta Council. Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company, Stoneville, and Delta and Pine Land Company, Scott, are hosts for two luncheons during the meeting.

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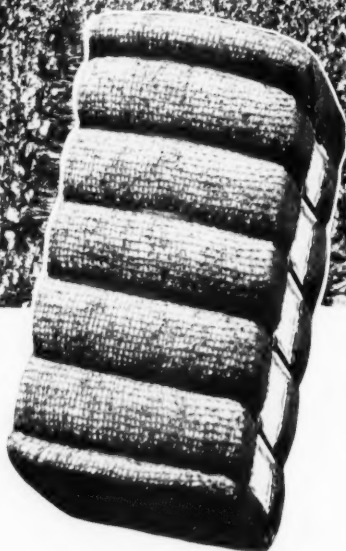
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By the process of condensation, this dryer can extract byproducts and solvents otherwise lost in processing. The solvent in the wet solids is carried out of the dryer by warm air and cooled beyond the dew point.

PMA Issues Third Study On Cotton Oil Mills

The third report of a series comparing cottonseed oil mill costs has been issued by the PMA Fats and Oils Branch of the USDA, and may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, PMA, USDA, Washington 25, D. C. Title of the latest report is "Marketing and Processing Costs of Cottonseed Oil Mills in the Postwar Period, 1946-47 to 1950-51."

Increases in the volume of cottonseed crushed have been a major factor in reducing costs per ton during the postwar period, the report points out. The PMA found that a large proportion of the mills have experienced wide variations in volume of seed crushed, and in processing costs per ton, in recent years.

It was found that mills with low operating costs have shown a tendency to hold nearly all types of costs at satisfactory levels, while mills with total costs at high levels have shown more of a tendency to let certain costs get badly out of line.

Data which formed the basis for this research study were made available to PMA through the cooperation of T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, and John F. Moloney, economist, NCPA, Memphis.

■ **CAPTAIN JAMES CAVINESS**, formerly of the Lubbock Cotton Oil Co. in Texas, and **MRS. CAVINESS** have announced the arrival of a daughter in Germany, where they are stationed.

• Mechanized Area Site For 1952 Conference

SEVERAL HUNDRED farm leaders will have a chance to see mechanical cotton harvesting practices in one of the nation's most highly mechanized areas at the 1952 Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, Oct. 22-24, at Bakersfield-Shafter, Calif.

In California, site of the conference sponsored by the National Cotton Council, growers may harvest as high as 65 to 70 percent of the 1952 cotton crop with machines. In 1951, they used machines to harvest 55 percent of their 1,800,000 bales of cotton.

The Council points out that the steadily shrinking supply of farm labor is forcing more and more cotton growers to turn to machine harvesting.

"During the past 11 years, workers have been moving rapidly from farms to jobs in urban areas," Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's production and marketing division, points out. "It's not a matter of machines displacing hundreds of Cotton Belt farm workers, but of replacing laborers who have found greater opportunity elsewhere."

Make Chlorate Defoliant In New Louisiana Plant

General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, recently announced production of chlorate cotton defoliant in extensive new facilities at its New Orleans Works in Marrero, La., near New Orleans.

According to the company, initial shipments from the new plant have been

made throughout the Cotton Belt. Distributors in this area have put in large stocks to enable growers to obtain the benefits of defoliation on cotton.

General Chemical describes its chlorate cotton defoliant as a highly soluble spray powder, containing 40 percent chlorate, which has been especially formulated for application either by airplane or by ground sprayers. It is available in 100-pound drums.

One of the principal advantages of this defoliant is that it is effective under either dry or wet conditions. Since the spray itself provides the moisture needed for effective defoliation, the manufacturer says it may be used successfully in dry areas and in the absence of dews. In addition, General Chemical's chlorate defoliant offers the grower a low cost, economical method of treatment, being used at the rate of only five to ten pounds an acre. The material is applied two to three weeks before picking.

Chemical defoliation of cotton has increased rapidly in the past 10 years, and defoliants were applied to about three million acres in 1951. In its 1952 Defoliation Guide, the National Cotton Council pointed out that an increasing number of growers find defoliation a means of lowering production costs and improving cotton quality. The Council stressed that the practice in a great many cases is considered essential to maximum efficiency in mechanized harvesting.

Among the many advantages of defoliation outlined by the Council in its bulletin are: defoliation causes mature bolls to open faster and permits earlier harvesting; it helps increase yields as

well as higher quality and grades of lint and seed; it prevents or reduces boll rot and retards fiber or seed deterioration; it makes hand picking easier, faster and more productive; it eliminates a source of green leaf stain to lint, and it reduces dry leaf trash which is difficult to remove from lint at the gin. The Council also pointed out that chemical defoliation is a highly important aid in insect control.

Mitchell Chairman for Personnel Conference

John E. Mitchell, Jr., president of John E. Mitchell Company, is general chairman for the Dallas Personnel Conference, Sept. 25-26. E. T. Jones, personnel assistant, Dallas Power and Light Company, is executive director.

Sponsored by the Dallas Personnel Association and SMU, the conference will have as its theme: Gaining interest and cooperation of employees through effective leadership. The program is being designed, Mitchell said, to attract executives, supervisors and foremen in industrial, business and financial firms in the Dallas territory.

500 at Combine Clinic

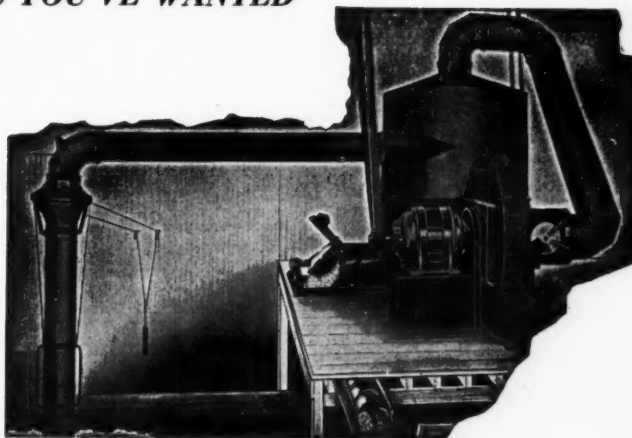
Five hundred farmers, county agents and other agricultural workers attended the combine clinic Aug. 20 at Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss. Machinery manufacturers and Mississippi Extension Service cooperated in providing information on efficient use of combines to harvest soybeans and other crops.

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• Progress of the Crop •

THE AUGUST RAINS definitely helped cotton in the Midsouth and the Southeast, but the crop is not a good one by any means. Yields where picking is underway are far from satisfactory. Texas is still in the grip of the drouth and the crop continues to deteriorate. The Western Belt is in good to excellent condition, and that includes the irrigated area on Texas' South Plains. Insect damage is still below normal over the Belt, although there are spots where the bugs are causing damage. The notable exception, of course, is the Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Valley areas of Texas, where the boll weevil and the pink bollworm caused severe damage, especially in the Valley (see Page 9 for a full report on those areas).

In North ALABAMA, the condition of the crop was much improved by the August rains and soil moisture is ample generally over the state. Many fields have put on new growth and are full of blooms and squares. Boll weevils and, in a few instances bollworms are on the increase. Cotton is opening rapidly in the southern half of the state and picking is in full swing. Some sections report premature opening and boll rot.

Many oldtimers in the state say the drouth that seared GEORGIA caused more damage to crops, for the state as a whole, than ever occurred before. However, the drouth-breaking rains earlier this month were of decided benefit and improved the cotton outlook. Condition of the crop is described as fair to good. In the southern part of the state, more moisture was received than was needed; in the north, there was need for additional rain. Cotton is opening and being picked in all sections, but yields are well below average.

Reports from NORTH CAROLINA describe the condition of the crop as about equally divided between fair and good. The dry, hot weather the last week of July seriously checked fruiting or setting of new bolls, and it is doubted that any bolls set after the last week of August will have sufficient time to mature before frost. Boll weevil infestation has been rather heavy in untreated fields, and some bollworms have been found. That late July hot blast caused some premature opening of bolls in fields on high, sandy loam soils. Here, bolls are rotting as a result of the recent rains.

Because of the second growth following the rains, there is considerable interest in defoliation. This is especially true in areas where cotton is opening prematurely and there is danger of boll rot, and where severe bollworm outbreaks are likely to occur.

In SOUTH CAROLINA, cotton prospects range from fair to good, but reports indicate a downward trend for the crop as a whole, since damage from previous heat and drouth is being accentuated by second growth, shedding, and boll rot resulting from August rains. Picking is general in the south and beginning in the north, yields are disappointing.

The drouth-breaking rains in ARKANSAS definitely improved the cotton outlook, but there are some areas, of course, where the crop will be very short. Late cotton is fruiting heavily, but the early crop has stopped blooming. Bolls are opening rapidly, some prematurely. Light picking is in progress in many counties. Some growers are looking forward to a good late crop—if insects and frost do not get it. The boll weevil and army leafworm populations are building up and farmers are increasing their poisoning activities.

MISSOURI is the only state outside the Western producing areas whose crop is described as being in "excellent" condition. Unlike most states, dry weather helped the Missouri crop and the rains that followed came at the right time. Bolls began opening on Aug. 18, a week earlier than normal.

MISSISSIPPI benefited from the August rains, but the crop outside the Delta is still described as only poor to fair. In the Delta it is fair to good. In some counties of the state, conditions are said to be not as good as they were some 10 days ago, but in Wilkinson County, growers are looking forward to the highest acre yields in recent years.

The condition of the crop in LOUISIANA is said to be poor to fair in the north and somewhat better in the south. Cotton is opening rapidly in the south and central areas, and more slowly in the north where there is some premature opening.

Cotton prospects show continued improvement in TENNESSEE, due to the recent rains, but some areas are seriously deficient in soil moisture. Some growers estimate the drouth cut their production by as much as 35 percent under last year. There is some boll weevil migration and state entomologists say it may be necessary to poison to Oct. 1 if damage to young bolls is to be prevented.

OKLAHOMA has had excessively hot weather, many fields are through fruiting, and in many others bolls are opening prematurely. General rains are badly needed and if they don't come soon, prospects are far from bright.

TEXAS is still in the grip of the severe drouth and cotton prospects in most of the state declined further as damaging hot, dry weather continued. The latest Texas Crop and Weather Bulletin reported fair to good condition in East Texas and some Red River bottom areas. The Coastal Bend and upper Coastal counties are making good yields, but in the central and northern Blacklands, growth and fruiting were slowed, shedding was excessive and picking of prematurely opened bolls was becoming general. Most of the extreme Southern Low Rolling Plains acreage was beyond recovery and prospects over the Northern Low Rolling Plains continued to decline.

On the South Plains, the condition of the irrigated crop is described as very good, but dryland is very poor to fair. The dryland area, in fact, is said to have deteriorated from 40 to 50 percent since the first of August.

The pink bollworm situation in the Coastal Bend and the Rio Grande Valley areas is reported elsewhere in this issue (see Page 9). Gin trash inspections made recently in Karnes, Victoria, Refugio, Calhoun, and DeWitt counties showed a

much heavier degree of infestation than in past years, averaging around 1,500 worms per bale of cotton. However, in Fort Bend, Harris and Wharton counties a total of only seven worms has been found.

A limited amount of bloom inspection has been done in a number of central-West Texas counties extending on into the South Plains. Some 300,000 blooms were inspected, which were found to be infested with pink bollworms at the rate of 0.19 percent. This is much heavier than in any previous year and compares with about 2.47 percent bloom infestation in the Lower Rio Grande Valley early in the season. Infested blooms have been found as far north as Lynn, Garza, and Crosby counties.

Road patrol inspectors checking transient cotton pickers and tourist cars leaving the heavily infested southwest Texas area have intercepted a considerable quantity of bolls and seed cotton. Only a small percent of the intercepted material could be inspected, but 73 live pink bollworms were found in pickers' trucks and tourist cars en route to Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Iowa, and Florida.

The crop continues to make good progress in ARIZONA. Cultivation is about completed and growers are keeping a close watch on insect infestations. Bollworms and stink bugs are considered a serious problem. In some areas of Pima County, high winds and hail caused damage to some cotton, shedding is fairly heavy, and some cotton is opening.

Reports from NEW MEXICO indicate that the crop is in good condition, especially in the south. Bollworm populations were scattered; red spiders, aphids and stink bugs built up in some areas; and there was a buildup of leafworms, especially in fields that had not been dusted or sprayed. In the Deming area, the stink bug was the biggest insect problem, but growers have used dust to control it. There was also a heavy buildup of lygus bugs.

In CALIFORNIA, the crop is progressing satisfactorily and picking has begun in the Bakersfield area. Damage in Kern County by the first earthquake is now estimated at 10,000 bales. There is still some irrigation and dusting for insects. Picking has begun in the Imperial Valley.

Creep Feeding of Calves Helps to Offset Drouth

Creep feeding of calves while still nursing is one way to offset the shortage of grazing from pastures hurt by drouth this season, as well as the reduction in normal milk flow from cows.

A. V. Allen and Sam Buchanan, North Carolina livestock specialists, point out that creep feeding will add 50 to 100 pounds to the weight of calves and that calves will grade higher when sold. Directions for building simple creep feeders and practical rations may be obtained from each state Extension Service.

Canada Uses Less Cotton

Canadian cotton consumption in July was almost 24,000 bales, slightly above the postwar low of 20,600 bales during June, USDA reports. Total Canadian cotton use during the 1951-52 season was 343,000 bales, 29 percent less than for 1950-51, when 480,000 bales were consumed.

• Scientists Question Feed Evaluations

STRONG CRITICISM of methods which scientists have long used to evaluate certain feeds for livestock were made in two papers presented Aug. 21 at the International Grassland Congress, State College, Penn. One old method questioned was that of determining the value of a feed by the amount of crude fiber the feed contains.

Dr. R. W. Swift, Pennsylvania State College, pointed out that feeding values determined in the laboratory and actual feeding values do not always agree, especially in the case of roughages. He commented that the crude fiber of timothy hay is more highly digested than the crude fiber in alfalfa hay. R. H. Common, McGill University, Quebec, Canada, suggested that the lignin content may be of more value in determining the digestibility of a roughage.

Price Support Announced For Tung Nuts and Oil

USDA announced Aug. 25 that prices to growers for 1952 crop tung nuts will be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at \$67.20 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content. Grower-owned tung oil will be supported at 26.5 cents per pound. The dollars-and-cents price level for 1952 is the same as for the 1951 crop although parity for tung nuts is lower this year.

Price support for tung nuts is required by Congress at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity, under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The support levels announced for the 1952 crop reflect 62.2 percent of the parity price for tung nuts of \$108.00 a ton as of Aug. 1, 1952.

The 1952 crop price support program will be implemented through purchase agreements on tung nuts and purchase agreements and loans on tung oil. Agreements on nuts will be available from Nov. 1, 1952 through Jan. 31, 1953, and the purchase agreements and loans on oil from Nov. 1, 1952 through June 30, 1953. Premiums and discounts for tung nuts containing more or less than 17.5 percent oil content will be established. There will be no area differentials for either tung nuts or tung oil.

Loans on tung oil will mature Oct. 31, 1953, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung nuts to CCC under a purchase agreement must notify their county PMA committee within a 30-day period ending March 31, 1953 or earlier as may be determined by CCC; those intending to deliver tung oil under a purchase agreement must notify their county committee within a 30-day period ending Oct. 31, 1953, or earlier as may be determined by CCC.

Solvent Soybean Plant Extracts Chlorophyll

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is using the facilities of its soybean processing plant at Mankato, Minn., to extract chlorophyll from alfalfa. With minor changes, the solvent extraction plant can be used in the chlorophyll production process, officials say. The equipment will be used interchangeably between soybean extraction and chlorophyll production.

Food Supplies Equal 1951 But Prices May Rise

Food supplies for U.S. domestic consumption during the remaining months of 1952 are expected to be as plentiful as they were a year ago, says USDA. Slightly larger total food production than in 1951 will be about offset by the gain in population.

Prospective supplies and strong consumer demand point to some increase over the second half of 1951 in the per capita consumption of beef and veal, turkey, fluid milk, margarine, shortening, frozen fruit juices, fresh peaches, canned and frozen vegetables. On the other hand, somewhat less pork, manufactured dairy products including butter, some fresh and processed fruit, and sugar

are likely to be taken per person.

During the next few months, military takings of food probably will be at about the same over-all rate as late last summer and fall, though there will be shifts among items. Foreign trade in food commodities is likely to run below that of a year earlier. Some decrease in net exports is expected to result from the improved food situation abroad and the continued shortage of dollar exchange.

Slightly higher costs of processing and marketing, continued strong consumer demand, and seasonal changes in supplies might bring about a slight upward movement in retail prices of food.

• In the United States, 84.4 percent of all 1952 corn acreage was planted to hybrid corns.



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Chemical Finishing Leaders to Meet

■ **MAKING COTTON** more useful will be purpose of conference sponsored by National Cotton Council for selected group.

Leaders in the chemical finishing of cotton textiles, who are among those responsible for many of the popular new cotton fabrics, will meet in Washington, Sept. 25-26, at a conference sponsored by the National Cotton Council. Limited to about 60 top research men from the cotton textile and finishing industries, chemical companies and private and government laboratories, the conference will evaluate progress and discuss possibilities of commercializing some of the processes still in the laboratory stage.

Through chemistry, the Council points out, revolutionary new properties are being added to cotton fabrics. And scientists are confident that they have only scratched the surface in translating laboratory techniques into better products at relatively lower costs to consumers.

A few of the new finishes achieved through chemistry are already available to the consumers in large quantities. Fashion designers and manufacturers were quick to use them to the best advantage. For example, wrinkle resistant cotton fabrics, a product of chemical finishing, are widely used in dresses of all types and have also been used extensively in many of the "transitional" or "all-year-around" cottons which are the talk of fashion circles this fall.

This wrinkle, or crease, resistant finish is achieved by impregnating the cotton fibers with synthetic resins which combine chemically with the cotton. Once the process had been developed in the laboratory, it did not take the manufacturers long to realize its commercial possibilities. And as production expanded, the cost of using the chemical treatment declined until today it adds little to the consumer's cost, but much in satisfactory service.

Other new properties of immense value to the consumer have also been realized through chemistry, properties that are durably conferred upon cotton through this new process. Good heat resistance, exceptional mildew resistance and resistance to fire are durably attained in cotton fabrics through this new science which promises to bring to the consumer within a few years cotton fabrics which are entirely unknown today.

Eventually, the chemically finished cottons will be valuable in household and industrial uses as well as in apparel, the Council says. More than 10 billion yards of cotton fabrics are consumed each year in this country, indicating the potentialities of this relatively new development in the cotton textile industry.

■ The many friends of MRS. HENRY G. WOMBLE, Womble Oil Mill, Caldwell, Texas, will regret to hear that she was in an automobile accident this summer, but will be relieved that she is recovering nicely.

Bemis Issues Third Book To Stimulate Voting

The third in a series of educational comic booklets, designed to arouse more widespread interest and participation in political affairs, is now being distributed as part of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. Get-Out-The-Vote campaign. As in the case of preceding booklets, this is being widely promoted through advertising, publicity, and direct mail.

"Kerry Drake in 'The Case of the Sleeping City'" helps give people a better understanding of their individual vote and what it can mean to community growth, good government and prosperity. It uses the comic book technique to dramatize the relationship between civic responsibility and the ballot. All booklets in the series are tested for effectiveness in Bemis plants before being recommended to others.

Earlier booklets in this series, which are still being extensively promoted, are "The Man Who Wouldn't Quit," which spells out every man's personal responsibility for good government, and "Your Vote Is Vital," showing the factors that help a citizen become an intelligent voter.

This Get-Out-The-Vote program is based on encouraging other employers and organizations to distribute these educational, picturized booklets among their own members. The booklets, then, will help these people to vote effectively by showing them how their votes, intelligently cast, can build a better America.

Employers who wish to distribute these booklets, to help employees understand the importance of their votes and the importance of voting wisely, may

obtain sample booklets and price information by writing to Harvey Publications, Inc., Department B, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

More complete information and descriptive literature about this program are available from Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 111 N. 4th Street, Box 50, St. Louis 2, Mo.

Arkansas Groups Join in Seed Advertising Plan

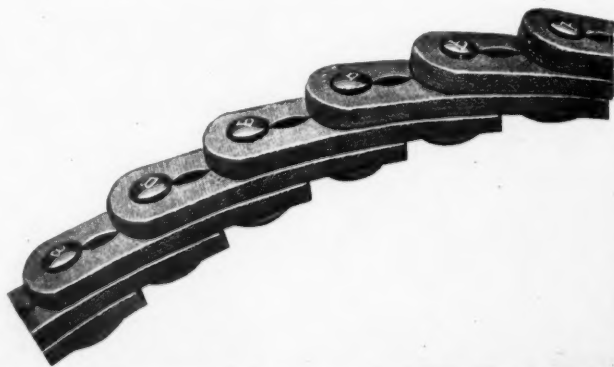
Arkansas Seed Growers Association and Arkansas Seed Dealers Association have joined in Southwide advertising and educational programs to promote Arkansas certified and quality seed. J. M. Spicer, Stuttgart, president of the growers association, announced that the program will call attention to the quality of seed grown in Arkansas and assist in the production, processing and distribution of the seed.

Agreements Provide for Fats and Oils Trading

Two recent trade agreements, one between Italy and Brazil and another between India and Egypt, include provisions for exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils, USDA reports.

Under the agreement signed by Brazil and Italy, for 1952-53, Italian imports from Brazil will include peanut oil and carnauba wax, and Italy will export olive oil to Brazil.

India will export peanut oil, linseed oil and castor oil and allot sesame for shipment to Egypt under the Indo-Egyptian trade agreement for 1952-53.



Brammer Company Introduces New V-Link Belt

INTRODUCTION of a new, patented, detachable V-link belt that is pre-stretched, will not slip, can run in either direction, yet costs no more than conventional V-link belts now in use, has been announced by the Brammer Co. The Brammer V-link belt includes unique features that prevent distortion after usage and permit smooth vibration-free service at top speeds in either direction, says the manufacturer. Links are uniform in camber and dimension, and made from tough woven cloth impregnated with top grade heat and oil resistant crude rubber. Another exclusive feature is the convex stud head, which assures greater strength and longer service life. Superiority of texture and fit can be readily observed with the naked eye. Brammer's non-slipage feature is due to high coefficient of friction and a perfected wedge action. Four reels of Brammer detachable V-link belting replace 315 standard sizes of endless V-belts. Worldwide patents protect the new belting. Full details are obtainable by contacting the Brammer Company's New York plant at 684 Broadway, New York 12, N. Y., which has a new, free Data Book No. 205 giving facts on Brammer V-link belting, including sizes and prices; advantages in comparison with other types; selection table with power correction factors; assembly, installation and maintenance instructions.



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OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators—pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 169, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers
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Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators
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30" Chandler Huller — Carver Lint Tailing Beater.
— Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell
St., Dallas, Texas. Telephone PResent 5985.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, 3 number 1. Excellent condition with tempering apparatus. 1 Sperry 18 x 18 plate and frame filter press. Caterpillar diesel power unit. D17000, D13000, D8900. Generator plants.—Harris Machinery Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Gin Equipment for Sale

EXTRACTING FEEDERS—Four 53", 70-saw, 1935 standard Mitchell feeders, will fit Murray or Lummins gins. 2-70 saw and one 80-saw Mitchell F.E.C. cast iron machines having four pre-cleaning cylinders. Three 80-saw Mitchell F.E.C. pressed steel machines. Eight 80-saw Continental model "D" double X feeders. 5-80 saw Murray Blawett feeders. Also, two 10 ft Hardwick-Etter wood frame extractors, may be used together or separately.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Have six Carver 141-saw ball bearing linters, new saws, aluminum space blocks, permanent magnets, with feeders and condensers. Also 2 Carver 106-saw ball bearing linters with feeders and condensers. Also small seed cleaners. J. E. Lipscomb, Greenville, S. C.

COTTON GIN BUILDINGS—All steel—completely prefabricated, ready to bolt together. Can be modified for any type of gin operation, for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.A.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

CLEANERS AND SEPARATORS—One 52" Murray "quad" steel cleaner with steel "fan type" cylinders. One 43" Stacy all steel 6-cylinder straight line. One 52", 6-cylinder Murray light steel incline. One 50", 5-cylinder Hardwick-Etter wood frame incline. One 50", 6-cylinder Continental straight line gravity. One 52" type "MS" Murray steel separator. One 48" Hardwick-Etter wood dropper.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

HERE'S A HARGAIN Two rams and casings complete, one new; one Murray tramping; one H-E steel 48" condenser. Buy this lot for \$500.00.—Hughston Sales Company, Forest 8-8403, 4515 Prentice, Dallas, Texas.

REMEMBER That we are headquarters in Texas for used and rebuilt cotton gin machinery. Hundreds of items in stock including a complete line of new Phelps fans. Also blowers, high grade rubber belting, pulleys, etc. Call us for hydraulic rams and casings, hydraulic pumps, gins, feeders, distributors, presses, trampers, condensers or anything for a cotton gin. Also new "government type" tower driers in stock for immediate shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One 23", 14-groove sheave pulley with Gates DR-330 V-belts. Both are practically new. One 60" Hardwick-Etter all steel up draft condenser.—Thomas Barton, E. Star Rt., Livingston, N. M. Phone: Hobbs, N. M.—3 3520.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Complete delinting equipment for planting seed. 20-ton capacity, double cut outfit preferred. Must be good and priced right to be moved. Write Box "KT" c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED To purchase a set of 50 ft. scales, must be in good condition.—R. R. Tipton, Tiptonville, Tenn.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Ginner to operate a 3-80 Murray gin, electric power. Write to J. K. Edmondson, at Heth, Ark.

WANTED—Night oil mill superintendent, gin weigher and bookkeeper also gin manager, who must have real mechanical ability, as well as office experience. None but sober, steady workers need apply.—Vernon Oil Mill, Box 1950, Vernon, Texas.

GIN ERECTORS AND OPERATORS—Openings available for five gin erectors and operators in foreign service. Must be sober, experienced, free to move, and dependable. Knowledge of Spanish helpful, but not essential. If interested, address—Export Department, Box 2159, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Sober, intelligent, married man for position of assistant superintendent in cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer plant. Must have mechanical or millwright experience; preferably oil mill experience. Location in East Central section of Alabama. Job open immediately. Advise qualifications, age, marital status, experience, last employment, references. Write Box 140, Opelika, Ala.

WANTED—An experienced gin man to install machinery. Must be sober and furnish references and tools.—Thomas Barton, E. Star Rt., Livingston, N. M. Phone: Hobbs, N. M.—3-3529.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt motor 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p. 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

LATE MODEL BUDA—One used Buda model 1879 diesel cotton gin power unit. Late model. Good condition. 225 maximum h.p. at 1000 r.p.m. \$3,500.00.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas, Woodcrest 9691.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use — warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, completely prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5615.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis—Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1949 International cotton picker. Either attachment alone or with tractor. Has picked only 70 bales.—Max Wallace, Caruthersville, Mo., Phone 3220.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One model 61R0U Waukesha engine with tower and heat exchangers complete, direct connected to Allis-Chalmers generator, 360 kw, 900 r.p.m., 440 volt, 3-phase, 60 cycle, with exciter and panel.—South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Taylor, Texas.

BUTANE OR NATURAL GAS—Two used Minneapolis—Moline twin cotton gin power units, 214 maximum h.p. each. Excellent condition. Equipped for butane or natural gas operation. One unit, \$2,250.00. One unit, \$2,600.00. Phone, wire or write.—Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Woodcrest 9691, Houston.

POWER UNITS AND MOTORS—One 150 h.p. JL-1335 Buda power unit. One 9500-G, 96 h.p. Caterpillar power unit. Motors: One 100 h.p. G.E., 110 volt, 900 r.p.m. with starter. One 60 h.p. Allis-Chalmers, 2300 volt, 900 r.p.m. slip-ring with starter. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 r.p.m. with base, less starter. One 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse, 220/440 volt, 900 r.p.m. with starter.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE Two 65 h.p. twin-cylinder Bruce-McBeth natural gas tank-type engines, with flywheels. Good condition. Bargain. Dismantling plant. Independent Ice Co., 3714 Commerce, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 pair 20 ft. Smeigh scales, in good condition.—R. R. Tipton, Tiptonville, Tenn.

Senator to Address North Carolina Cotton Group

Senator Clyde R. Hoey will be one of the principal speakers at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association and Farmers Cooperative Exchange at Raleigh, Sept. 9. T. B. Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, is president of the cotton association; W. W. Andrews, Goldsboro, vice-president; M. G. Mann, Raleigh, secretary and general manager; and G. D. Arndt, Raleigh, treasurer and assistant secretary.

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| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage |

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Valley Ginnings May Be Above 300,000 Bales

Cotton ginnings in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas are estimated at slightly above 300,000 bales by observers in that area as the Aug. 31 plow-up deadline is reached. This total is higher than some earlier estimates. Hidalgo county has led the four-county area in ginnings, followed, in order, by Cameron, Willacy and Starr.

A mid-season report from the University of Texas cotton merchandising research unit showed that the fiber strength and fineness of Valley cotton harvested after July 12 were about the same as for earlier ginnings.

Questions Dry Roughage Use to Control Bloat

Belching by livestock, which helps to control bloat in grazing animals, is not dependent upon stimulation by coarse roughages, such as cottonseed hulls, dry hay or straw, according to theories recently advanced by Dr. K. E. Weiss, Union of South Africa.

Dr. Weiss questioned the thinking common in the U.S. regarding the value of dry roughages to induce belching for bloat control. American authorities point out, however, that old recommendations for bloat control should not be abandoned until more definite information is provided about this major problem of livestock grazing young, tender pastures.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1952 prior to Aug. 16, 1952 and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1951 and 1950.

State	Running Bales		
	*1952	1951	1950
United States	**442,436	**653,153	**454,636
Alabama	18,046	26,287	6,339
Arizona	1,133	749	58
Florida	2,486	2,136	800
Georgia	21,904	13,057	6,511
Louisiana	2,560	25,637	2,554
Texas	396,217	585,287	438,277
All other States	—	—	97

*The 1952 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. The Bureau found it necessary to collect figures on cotton ginnings prior to Aug. 16 by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins in areas where cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 176,356 bales of the crop of 1952 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1951-52, compared with 225,566 and 283,243 bales of the crops of 1951 and 1950.

The statistics for 1952 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginneries being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of July 1952, amounted to 692,594 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on July 31, 1952 was 1,035,164 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 1,490,089 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,948,090. The total imports for the month of June 1952, were 4,367 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 264,418 bales.

- Seed cotton should never be tramped.

Missouri Producers Have Cotton Exhibit at Fair

Missouri Cotton Producers Association sponsored the first cotton and cottonseed exhibit at the Missouri State Fair in Sedalia, Aug. 16-24.

"Cotton—World's Most Versatile Fiber" was the theme for the display. A regulation bale of cotton was used as the center attraction, surrounded by mannequins modeling some of the Maid of Cotton wardrobe. Dominating the backdrop were two huge blowups of photographs of cotton at harvest time, with smaller camera studies on the growing, processing and manufacture of cotton. Other essential parts of the exhibit were cotton feedbag fashions and an interesting display of the different uses of cottonseed and cotton grades and staples.

Meetings in Mississippi Discuss Labor Problems

Farm and business leaders met Aug. 25 at Starkville, Miss., to discuss matters relating to obtaining farm labor for harvesting the 1952 cotton crop.

The meeting was one of a series of 19 sponsored by the Delta Council, Mississippi Employment Service and Production and Marketing Administration.

- Drouth areas are advised by Extension Service authorities to save everything that can be used as livestock feed.

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

Price \$7.50

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 3112-18 Commerce P.O. Box 444 Dallas 1, Texas

**Texas Farm Land Prices
 Reach All-Time High**

Texas Agricultural Experiment Station reports in its annual survey of farm land prices that the 1951 index of prices reached an all-time high. The index was 352 percent of the 1935-39 level, compared with 282 for 1950. Average value per acre for the state jumped from \$49.95 in 1950 to \$62.15 in 1951.

The report notes that high cotton prices and the pre-season removal of cotton acreage allotments, the desire of buyers to hedge against inflation, and oil and gas leasing were among factors in the upward land price trend. Despite price gains, the turnover in farm and ranch lands declined sharply. The volume of transfers was more than 25 percent lower and the acreage transferred 17 percent smaller than for the previous year.

**Feeding Supplement Will
 Help Avoid Poisoning**

Feeding a good supplemental ration, with ample salt and minerals kept available, is one of the ways to lessen the danger of animals eating poisonous plants on drouth-stricken ranges.

Lack of grazing may increase the danger of livestock eating poisonous plants at this time, warns Dr. H. I. Featherly, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. With other grazing limited by drouth, livestock may be tempted to eat plants which are always present but are ignored when more palatable feeds are available.

**Arkansas Feed Conference
 To Be Held Sept. 25-26**

The second annual Arkansas Formula Feed Conference will be held Sept. 25-26 at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Sponsors are the Arkansas and Midwest Feed Manufacturers Association, in cooperation with the school.

Dr. J. R. Couch, Texas A. & M. College poultry nutritionist, will be the principal guest speaker.

**Cotton Standards Change
 Is Opposed by Mills**

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute has made public a joint request by eight textile associations that Secretary of Agriculture Brannan delay promulgation of revised cotton standards pending a conference at which representatives of all domestic and foreign groups who buy, sell or ship cotton could seek mutual approval. Brannan ignored the request, as new standards were issued Aug. 12 to become effective with the start of the 1953 crop year.

Confusion caused by repeated changes in standards will disrupt marketing processes and add one more burden to the cotton farmer's best customer, the textile groups said, pointing out that the domestic textile industry buys \$2 billion worth of American cotton yearly.

Grain, Feed Dealers Meet

The 56th annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, Sept. 8-9 at Minneapolis, Minn., will hear discussions of national farm policies and developments in the feed and grain situation.

Expect 4,000 Livestock Entries at Texas Fair

More than 4,000 livestock entries are expected for the 1952 State Fair of Texas, Oct. 4-19, according to Ray W. Wilson, livestock manager. Entries close Sept. 8 for beef and dairy cattle, swine, sheep and goats and the Junior Livestock Show. Deadline is Sept. 22 for horse show entries.

Major agricultural events will include the Pan-American Holstein Show, the colorful "Story Book of Texas Agriculture" exhibit, farm implement displays, dozens of special days for agricultural and livestock groups, 76 judging events for livestock and poultry, and special exhibits such as those of the King Ranch, Texas Research Foundation and boiler industry.



Dr. H. G. Johnston Named Council Entomologist

DR. H. G. JOHNSTON (above) has been appointed head of the research development unit, production and marketing division, National Cotton Council, effective Sept. 1. In the beginning he will be engaged primarily in cotton insect control research development, particularly relating to the pink bollworm. Dr. Johnston has been head of the Texas A. & M. College department of entomology, College Station, since 1946. A native of Mississippi, he received his B.S. degree from Mississippi State College, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Iowa State College. He was with the Texas A. & M. entomology department from 1927 to 1939; with the Arizona Extension Service from 1939 to 1942; with the Texas Extension Service from 1942 to 1944; and with the Freeport Sulphur Co., New Orleans, from 1944 to 1946.

• Range Cattle Have 16 Hour Work Day

IN CONTRAST to the normal eight hour day for most human workers, the working day for beef cattle in grazing experiments at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta, Canada, averaged more than 16 hours.

Observations of grazing cattle at intervals for six years revealed that the cattle were feeding for 10 hours, or 59 percent of the animal day. Resting took 26 percent of their time, traveling from one grazing place to another 5.4 percent of the day, and the remainder was spent in various activities—including some time just gazing at the scenery.

Heavy Insect Loss Often Blamed on Other Things

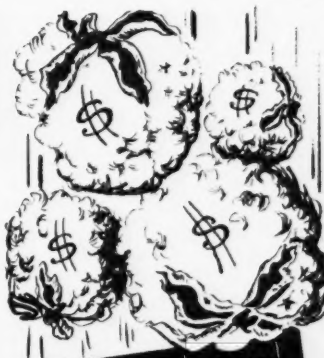
Insects are taking a heavy toll of the world's forage, pasture and crop land, damage that often is blamed on other factors, speakers pointed out during the recent International Grassland Conference at State College, Penn.

For example, they reported that 15 grasshoppers per square yard on a 40-acre field will eat a ton of hay each day—and they don't produce milk to pay for their keep either.

And the insects don't usually get the blame for the damage they do, the scien-

tists said. Instead farmers often blame the injury to low rainfall, lack of fertilizer, or "some disease."

George Gyrisco, Cornell University entomologist, pointed out some of the damages that forage insects cause. Alfalfa quality was lowered by attacks of the potato leafhopper. Control of meadow spittlebugs has stepped up yields of legumes from 30 to 90 percent in many cases and control of these insects resulted in higher protein and carotene content. The clover root borer causes red clover plants to lose leaves, and it often kills the plants in late summer and early fall.



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Figure 1. Stray pieces of iron and steel, like those shown, are the cause of many gin fires. "Tramp iron" such as this can also damage gin saws and cause shutdowns and production delays.

Tramp Iron . . . A Proven Menace In Cotton Ginning Operations

FOUR YEARS AGO the Eriez Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pa., pioneers and the world's largest exclusive producers of permanent non-electric magnetic equipment, set up an extensive Cotton Ginning Investigation Program. For two years tests were carried out by eight participating gins throughout the entire Cotton Belt. A number of specially designed permanent magnetic units were installed in various phases of a gin's processing line to remove foreign metal from the cotton. The program has been completed and the results show that tramp iron is a major cause of fires and can be controlled by installing specially designed, high strength, Alnico V Permanent Magnets.

The Eriez Manufacturing Company has upwards of 50,000 of these new Alnico magnets, technically called magnetic separators, in use in 22 different process industries to prevent fires, machinery damage and product contamination.

These permanent magnets derive their self-contained strength from Alnico, a new type alloy which assures the user of constant magnetic strength. Laboratory tests show where Alnico magnets have been installed on vibrating machinery for over 20 years and have lost less than one-half of one percent of their original efficiency. This magnet material gives many times more strength than old iron magnets. The magnets are complete-

By R. A. ROOSEVELT

Sales Manager, Eriez Manufacturing Company, Erie, Pennsylvania

ly non-electric, require no source of electric power, cannot burn out, are impervious to water, moisture or any temperature conditions, and require no maintenance. Their first cost is last cost.

The textile industry, for example, uses permanent magnetic separators extensively. Fire is one of the processor's biggest enemies there, as it is in gins and oil mills.

Factory Mutual Insurance Company, through extensive insurance statistics, shows that some 79 percent of the reported opener and picker room (a process similar to ginning) fires are the result of the presence of foreign metal in cotton. Factory Insurance Association has said that the use of magnetic separators in industry is well-known to many manufacturers. "Those unfamiliar with this device might well investigate its advantages for the removal of ferrous foreign metal from stock in process. By use of a magnetic separator ahead of processing equipment, in which tramp iron or other ferrous materials might strike sparks in the presence of combustible fibers, the probability of fire or explosion from such a cause is

reduced to a minimum. In addition, mechanical damage to equipment is minimized, maintenance reduced and a greater degree of safety attained." The proven cause of these fires is the stray pieces of iron and steel that somehow enter the cotton before or during the ginning operation. (See Fig. 1). Such things as nuts, bolts, bottle caps, screws, rings, clips, etc. — collectively called "tramp iron"—are speeded on their way with the cotton crop, frequently to strike other metal, thus creating sparks and fire. Often, too, the machinery struck by the tramp iron, e.g., gin saws, is damaged severely enough to cause shutdowns and production delays.

These field-tested and proven types of Eriez magnetic units together with recommended installation points may be of great interest to you.

The Tower Drier Magnet is simply and easily installed on new driers or on those already in service; it becomes part of the side of the drier, as shown in Fig. 2. Hinges permit the unit to swing down for easy removal of the tramp iron which accumulates on its face. This point of installation provides ample protection from fires, and also protects cleaning equipment from damage. A Tower Drier installation was made at the Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company, Stoneville, Miss., and during the 1951-52 season, 2,000 bales were ginned without a single fire. Another splendid installation is placing a 48" wide magnet on the transition piece following the drier.

The Magnetic Hump (see Fig. 3) is a highly efficient magnetic unit that was designed a few years ago jointly by Eriez engineers and those of Saco-Loell, the world's largest manufacturer of opening room equipment. This unit, used in conjunction with air lines, con-



Figure 2. The Tower Drier Magnet is easily installed on new driers or on those already in service, and becomes a part of the side of the drier.

sists of two powerful Eriez separators in an enclosed sheet or cast metal housing. The design permits the "hump" to take advantage of the difference in inertia between the magnetizable material and the material to be cleaned. This unit causes the material to change direction, thereby reducing velocity and creating a tumbling action. This break in the material flow permits the magnets to efficiently remove the tramp iron.

A recommended installation would have the hump directly following a conveyor distributor drier or following a tower drier as an alternate to the tower drier magnet. Results at Roswell Gin, Roswell, N. M., are typical of those obtained with an Eriez Hump installation. J. P. White, Jr., owner of Roswell Gin, states, "In the 1950-51 season, we ginned 2,200 bales of cotton and had 25 fires. In the 1951-52 season, our output was increased to over 4,000 bales, and our fires decreased to five. In addition, we estimate that the magnetic separator was responsible for eliminating a great deal of our maintenance costs and considerably increasing our total production. The equipment will pay for itself within a short time."

The Magnetic Green Boll and Rock Trap is an all-purpose mechanical and magnetic separator. Designed by engineers of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it incorporates a powerful Eriez permanent magnet. It removes rocks, sticks and all tramp iron from cotton. The unit facilitates the trapping of nearly all bolls without the loss of any cotton. All foreign matter heavier than seed cotton is removed. At present, this unit is undergoing extensive field

tests and eight different units in different sections of the belt are being used for this experiment. Already the unit has proved successful in one commercial

gin and in the U.S. Department of Agriculture ginning laboratory.

The Gin Slide Magnet provides protection against the possibility of tramp iron striking gin saws and causing fire. The unit also eliminates the chance of stray metal (falling from cleaning or other equipment) damaging the saws, with resultant repair costs and shut-downs. It is designed expressly for use with gin slides and linter stands.

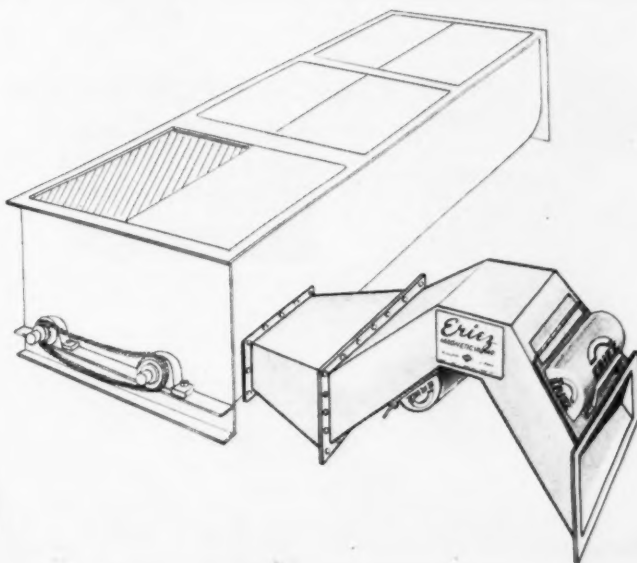
These Eriez units are structurally strong. They possess ample magnetic strength to perform their duty of reaching out and holding foreign metal . . . keeping it from moving along with the flow and damaging brushes, hullers, cleaners, etc. The magnet includes a small recessed step on the downstream side after the second pole plate. This step provides a recess or hiding place from which certain odd shaped pieces of tramp iron cannot be easily swept by heavy flows of material.

Official insurance organization approval of permanent magnetic separators is seen in the announcement by the Arkansas Inspection & Rating Bureau that it will give a reduction in premiums of 15 cents per \$100 where approved magnetic separators are installed. Many operators calculate this saving will pay for the magnets in two to three seasons.

Now that these thorough and extensive tests have been completed and results carefully analyzed, it can be said that a large percentage of gin fires can be controlled; that maintenance can be reduced and production increased. One test recorded the elimination of 95 percent of fires, reduced maintenance 30 percent, and recorded a 20 percent production increase.

This equipment's worth will grow progressively more valuable with each succeeding year as the harvesting and ginning period becomes shorter and more critical due to mechanical harvesting.

Figure 3. The Magnetic Hump, used in conjunction with air lines, consists of two powerful Eriez separators in an enclosed sheet or cast metal housing.



Research BRIEFS

South An Unsung Hero of Grasslands Meeting

■ THE SOUTH is an unsung hero of the recent world-wide session on grasslands held at State College, Pa. In the southern U.S. greater strides are being taken toward an agriculture that binds the soil to the earth than anywhere in the world. This is a trend, as international experts at the meeting pointed out, that is much to be desired. As one scientist put it: "Widespread application of . . . grassland farming can do more than anything else since the beginning of civilization toward . . . establishing proper nutritional levels throughout the world." U.S. experts at the session pointed out that great progress in planting of legumes and grasses is still to be made in this country, including the South. Their estimates indicate that the nation's meat production could be increased by one-half in a comparatively short time by applying present knowledge to improvement of grasslands across the country.

We'll "Sea" About This

■ YOU'LL REMEMBER the new method, announced recently, for converting sea water into fresh water. Well, the Government thinks there may be something to it . . . as well as other experimental methods of de-salting the ocean. Consequently, \$2 million has been authorized for expenditure by the Interior Department to look into the matter. The newest conversion process, developed at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gives prom-

ise of doing the job for a "fraction" of the cost of methods hitherto worked out. The process features new, artificial membranes that separate salt from fluid by ionization techniques.

Cotton & 2,4-D

■ FOR SOME TIME researchers have been puzzling over the effect of 2,4-D on cotton at various stages of growth. Now, they have at least a few answers, based on research at USDA's big test farm in Beltsville, Md. Cotton seedlings, the Beltsville scientists report, are "sensitive" to small amounts of the chemical. It damages tissues and produces malformed leaves and stems. After reaching a certain age, flowers and bolls are not harmed by 2,4-D—but seeds from such plants do show damage.

Those Soil Conditioners, Again

■ GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS at the USDA are taking a more conservative attitude than formerly toward the new "wonder" chemicals such as Krilium. They report that there is "reasonable evidence" that the conditioners are not harmful but that "facts are too far behind the fancy." More data is needed, they argue, to show that the benefits claimed "are worth the cost."

Protect Your Flanks, Men

■ IN CASE you're a snake hunter, the manufacturers of trousers now have something you can use. It's a pair of pants lined with fine metal, presumably impervious to the fangs of serpents.

Memo for Conservationists

■ TWO NEW PAMPHLETS aimed to show the city man his stake in conservation are "From the Dust of the Earth" and "Down the River." Both are 10 cents per copy, the former available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.; the latter from the Soil Conservation Society of America, Des Moines, Iowa.

Worried About Sinus?

■ IF YOU'RE WORRIED about sinus, or one of the other thousand things you might fret over, you may have the answer to your giant headache. Medical scientists think that about 90 percent of sinus headaches are due to emotional disturbances, rather than to physical difficulties.

More Water—Bigger Yields

■ A SOUTHERN EXPERIMENT, carried out at the Mississippi Experiment Station in cooperation with USDA, shows that added water can bring big production gains in corn and forage. In corn fields as well as pastures that were irrigated, production was as much as double that of neighboring land that had not been irrigated.

Zip, Zip, Hurrah!

■ COMES A NEW DEVICE for the ladies that permits them to zip a dress up and down the back without the aid of man. The patented invention, the brainstorm of a woman, is a pulley-equipped frame that can be fitted to the female backside for solo zipping.

A Doll That Burps

■ SPEAKING OF INVENTIONS, there's another new one, recently patented, for your girl child. It's a doll that burps, a fit companion for the one already on the market that wets its pants.

Antibiotics for Plants

■ RESEARCHERS at the USDA now think that the new "wonder" drugs for people may be able to cure plant diseases. In intensive field tests at Beltsville, Md., scientists are treating beans with streptomycin sulphate to cure halo blight and common blight. Preliminary results indicate that the treatment is "taking" very successfully. The research could open the way to revolutionary treatment for diseases suffered by many crops.

The Heat's Bad for Synthetics

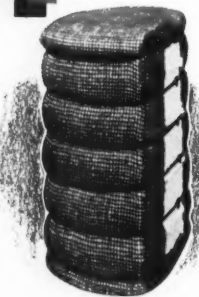
■ THERE IS TALK of new synthetic fibers that can take heat like anything. Meanwhile, however, USDA home economists are still warning against pressing "any of the synthetic fabrics" when the iron is hot. The lady researchers add this warning: "Even cottons and linens, which generally can take a hotter iron than other fabrics, may have special finishes that call for less heat."

Poster Warns Farmers On Weight Penalties

A POSTER being distributed by the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association warns farmers that they reduce the value of their cotton when they require their ginner to pack bales of cotton under or over weight.

It points out that the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association and the Memphis Cotton Exchange have adopted penalties of \$1 for bales weighing under 435 pounds but not under 400; \$2 for bales weighing under 400 but not under 350 pounds; and \$3 for bales weighing under 350 pounds, if accepted.

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1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
2. **TAKES ROUGH HANDLING** — Stands up well under rough handling . . . protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.
3. **MAXIMUM PROTECTION** — Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.
4. **LOOKS GOOD LONGER** — Open weave admits sunlight and air . . . keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.

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• Californian Perfects Cotton Plant Topper

J. C. SIEMENS, Shafter, Calif., has invented a mechanical topper which can trim four rows of cotton at a time. The objective of the topping, he explains, is to have plants grow squat instead of tall. Bolls form closer to the ground and the crop is easier to harvest or defoliate.

The machine, for which he has a patent pending, is designed primarily to speed up the topping operation. Containing horizontal revolving blades, the topper makes use of a light tractor and hydraulic pumping power to do the work.

"Wear All Cotton" Day

The publicity committee of the Cleveland, Miss., chamber of commerce has recommended that the organization sponsor a "Wear All Cotton" Day. Plans call for the event to be staged the day before the annual meeting of the Delta Council.

Cotton Textile Outlook Reviewed at Meeting

Possibilities for expanding world markets for cotton textiles were discussed Aug. 18 in Memphis by representatives of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and members of the foreign trade committee of the National Cotton Council. Views of textile manufacturers, cotton merchants, producers, ginners and leaders of farm groups were presented at the session, held as a preliminary to a visit next month by an American delegation to the International Cotton Textile Conference in England.

Free exchange of goods and increased per capita consumption are possibilities for expanding textile markets, the industry leaders agreed.

Robert T. Stevens, J. P. Stevens Co., New York, a member of the ACMI and chairman of the American delegation going to the September conference, pointed out the value of the meeting. Robert C. Jackson and Dr. Claudius C. Murchison, both of the Institute, explained the conditions in the textile industry which led to plans for the conference.

Cotton producer spokesmen at the meeting included Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss.; Lloyd W. Frick, Arvin, president, California Cotton Cooperative Association; W. M. Garrard, Greenwood, Miss., president, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association; Joe Hardin, Grady, president, Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas, past president, American Cotton Ginners Association; Ed McKnight, Parkin, president, Arkansas Council; A. L. Story, Charleston, president, Missouri Cotton Producers Association; and Dr. David Amacker, Lake Providence, Louisiana Delta Council.

Read P. Dunn, National Cotton Council, reviewed the world cotton consumption picture, emphasizing that maintenance of markets depended on aggressive efforts by the industry.

Cotton shippers argued against tariffs and barriers to free exchange of goods. This group included S. Y. West, who presided over the morning session, A. E. Hohenberg, Everett Cook and Caffey Robertson, all of Memphis.

W. A. L. Sibley, Union, S. C., pres-

ident, ACMI, presided in the afternoon. Mill representatives who praised the prospective London meeting included Percy Howe, American Thread Co., New York; Charles C. Hertwig, Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.; and Stevens.

Others present at the Memphis meeting included Harold A. Young, North Little

Rock, Ark., president, National Cotton Council; Russell Gregg, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Memphis; C. C. Smith, Memphis, cotton department, National Bank of Commerce; L. T. Barringer, Memphis, L. T. Barringer & Co.; Wm. Rhea Blake, Ed Lipscomb and Clifton Kirkpatrick all of the National Cotton Council, Memphis.

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• September 1-2—Ninth Annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, Greenville and Stoneville, Miss. Sponsored by the Delta Council, Stoneville.

• Sept. 9-10—American Soybean Association, thirty-second annual convention. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• October 22-24—Sixth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Bakersfield and Fresno, Calif. For information write: National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

1953

• Jan. 26-27-28—National Cotton Council of America, fifteenth annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., secretary.

• March 23-24-25 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 23-24-25—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the Exhibit.

• March 23 - 24 - 25 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association annual convention. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• April 6-7-8 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, Texas, executive vice-president.

• April 13-14—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary.

• May 14-16 — Texas Gin Operators Schools, Dallas. For additional information, write Ed Bush, Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• May 18-19 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary.

• June 1-2—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association-Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual con-

Warn Against Burning To Control Insects

A timely warning that burning over fence rows, pastures and woodlands is not the most effective way to control cotton insects has been issued by Texas Extension Service. Many farmers still follow this practice in the mistaken belief that fire will kill large numbers of insects.

Burning is not only ineffective in controlling insects but also results in a substantial loss of organic matter that should be returned to the soil. The practice has no effect on bollworms, leafworms, thrips and lice, and the boll weevil spends the winter in areas that are not affected by burning.

Plowing under cotton stalks and other crop residue as soon as possible after harvest has been proved to be the effective way to control insects as well as return needed organic matter to the soil.

vention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary. Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association.

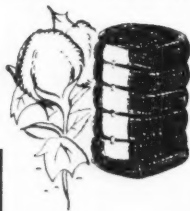
• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, twenty-eighth annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association - South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, S. C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

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Peanut Yields Increased By Leaf Spot Control

Applying dust for control of leaf spot diseases will increase peanut yields and profits, North Carolina State College reports.

J. C. Wells, Extension plant pathology specialist, advises that 37 demonstrations from 1949 to 1951 showed that highest yields of peanuts were obtained from plots on which copper-sulphur dust was used, but that good control also was secured with straight sulphur dust.

CCC Buying Structures for Storage of Peanuts

USDA has announced the purchase of 17 grain storage structures for use in peanut producing areas of Oklahoma and Texas in connection with the 1952 peanut price support program. Sites for the structures are Fort Cobb and Anadarko in Oklahoma, and Floresville, Hallettsville, Whitney, Elkhart, Grape-land, Decatur, Whitesboro and Sulphur Springs in Texas.



New Manager of Swift Oil Mill at Blytheville

JAMES E. DICKS (above), whose appointment as manager of the Swift & Company oil mill at Blytheville, Ark., was announced in the Aug. 16 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, joined Swift as a seed buyer at Atlanta, Ga., in 1931. He transferred to the Augusta oil mill in 1934, and from 1940 to 1943 was an assistant manager at Swift's mills in Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn. He became manager of the Memphis unit in July, 1945, and later that year was transferred to the Southeast territory district office in Memphis. Since 1949 he has been manager of the Greenwood, S. C., mill. J. A. Ogden, who has been manager at Palestine, Texas, succeeded Dicks at Greenwood, and was succeeded at Palestine by J. T. King, formerly of Gainesville, Texas.

World Cotton Carryover 13,800,000 Bales

The world carryover of cotton on Aug. 1 was estimated at 13,800,000 bales by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. This compared with last year's carryover of 11,200,000 bales and the 1947-51 average of 15,200,000.

The committee reported that the outlook for the 1952-53 season is for world cotton production to exceed consumption for the second consecutive season. Preliminary reports indicate that the crop may approximate last season's 34,800,000 bales, while current consumption has been running below the rate last season when consumption was estimated at 32,000,000 bales.

• New Mill in Mexico Crushes Cottonseed

COMPLETED in late July, another new Mexican cottonseed oil mill was scheduled to have started operations during August according to reports to USDA from Guaymas, Mexico. Daily capacity is about 130 short tons of cottonseed. Most of the oil will be used by plants in Mexico, but it is expected that much of the cottonseed cake and hulls will be exported to the U.S.



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To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
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Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

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2½ POINT
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30¢ to 49.97½¢.
Weights 301 to 700 lbs.

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All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
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For —

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Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

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Insecticides Fungicides Sulphurs Fertilizers

COTTON POISONS

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• Texas Crushers Name 1952-53 Committees

BEN R. BARBEE, Abilene, president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has announced the appointment of standing committees of the association for the ensuing year. Committees appointed by Barbree are:

Agricultural Committee—T. J. Harrell, chairman, Fort Worth; A. J. Mills, vice-chairman, Stamford; F. Earl Davis, Harlingen; Joe Flaig, Dallas; Jas. R. Gill, Paris; Thornton Hamilton, Cuero; B. B. Hulsey, Dallas; P. A. Norris, Jr., Fort Worth; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro; W. D. Watkins, Abilene; and Hubert H. Womble, Jr., Caldwell.

College Relations Committee—G. A. Simmons, chairman, Lubbock; H. E. Wilson, vice-chairman, Wharton; J. H. Fox, Hearne; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; B. B. Hulsey, Dallas; and C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple.

Membership Committee—R. H. Sterling, chairman, Shiner; Roy B. Davis, vice-chairman, Lubbock; Douglas Carroll, Harlingen; C. A. Chambers, Mexia; and Geo. B. Hall, El Paso.

Peanut Committee—John Burroughs, chairman, Portales, N. M.; Hugo G. Schmitt, vice-chairman, Seguin; Zan Burroughs, Cisco; Pat Cagle, Comanche; Ned Curtis, Pearsall; E. T. Fleming, Weatherford; W. E. Fricke, Smithville; B. B. Hulsey, Dallas; C. S. Matthews, Brady; Dorman D. Sell, Giddings; Chas. H. Warnken, Poth; John Wright, Abilene; and R. Irvin Wright, Winnsboro.

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Wife of J. B. Lane, Crusher, Dies at Fremont, N. C.

Mrs. J. B. Lane, wife of the president of the Fremont Oil Mill, Fremont, N. C., died Aug. 23 at her home after an illness of several months. Funeral services were held Aug. 25 at the Fremont Methodist Church.

She is survived by her husband; one son, E. Rudolph Lane, and a daughter, Mrs. Percy L. Hayes, both of Fremont; two sisters, Mrs. W. A. Darden, Annapolis, Md., and Mrs. T. L. Person, Fremont; and one brother, W. E. Person, Fremont.

Use More Fertilizer on Cotton Crop in 1952

Increased use of fertilizer on the 1952 cotton crop, as compared with 1951, although the total acreage fertilized was slightly smaller, is indicated by reports to the USDA. Approximately 54 percent of the 1952 acreage received commercial fertilizer, compared with 52 percent in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 48 percent.

Farmers reported 2,401,991 tons of fertilizer used on 14,076,000 acres in 1952. This compares with 2,441,232 tons used on 14,456,000 acres of cotton last season, and the 1941-50 average of 1,666,799 tons on 10,252,000 acres.

Average rate of application per acre, where cotton was used on fertilizer, was 341 pounds of fertilizer in 1952, against 338 pounds in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 325 pounds per acre.

These preliminary estimates indicate that cotton farmers spent \$131,937,000 for fertilizer used on the 1952 crop. Last season the expenditure was \$129,078,000, approximately double the 1941-50 average of \$64,005,000.

Fabens Area Plans Fifth Cotton Festival Sept. 6

The fifth annual Cotton Festival at Fabens, El Paso County, Texas, will be held Sept. 6 under sponsorship of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. J. M. Golsen, Jr., Western Cotton Oil Co., and R. H. Vickers, El Paso Valley Compress Co., are directing arrangements for the event.

A style show of cotton dresses, display of modern machinery and methods, dancing and the selection of a cotton queen are planned. This year's festival, to be held at the El Paso Valley Compress Co. warehouse, is expected to be the largest ever held in this irrigated area.

Burke Was 1951 Leading Georgia Cotton County

Burke County, with 37,280 bales from 60,590 acres, was the leading cotton producing county of Georgia in 1951, according to the Georgia Crop Reporting Service. Laurens County was second, producing 32,850 bales from 47,990 acres harvested.

Bibb County had the highest average yield of 394 pounds per acre, followed by Pierce with 386 pounds.

1949 Maid of Cotton Marries in Spain

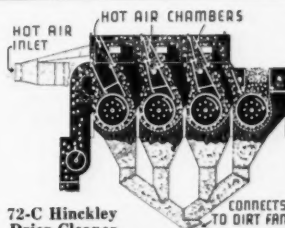
Sue Howell, the 1949 Maid of Cotton from California, became Mrs. William LeRoy LaFollette, III in a ceremony in Barcelona, Spain, on Aug. 19.

The groom is a cotton producer at Phoenix, Ariz.; and the bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Howell, Bakersfield, Calif., has been touring Europe this summer. The couple will return to the U.S. in September following a honeymoon on Mallorca.

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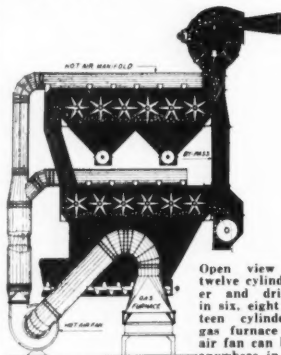
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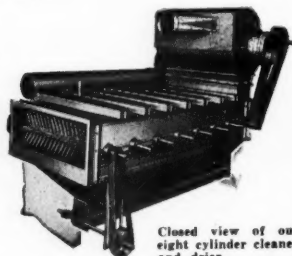
STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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• Defoliation Is Help In Insect Control

DEFOLIATION not only aids cotton harvesting but is a good insect control measure, the National Cotton Council points out. When chemicals remove leaves from plants, cotton pests are deprived of a source of food and cover. Boll weevils leave defoliated fields. The percentage of locks infested by weevils is reduced. Where cotton has been defoliated, a much smaller percentage of weevils has been found the following spring.

Damage to open cotton by heavy aphid populations and by late cotton leafworm infestations has been prevented by chemical defoliation. The cotton aphid causes a great deal of damage by secreting a substance called "honeydew" which stains the lint and lowers its quality.

Defoliation allows earlier harvesting and consequent earlier disposal of cotton stalks. This aids pink bollworm and boll weevil control, particularly in areas where community-wide plow-up programs are carried out.

More Cover Crops Needed To Increase Production

More attention must be given to cover crops and methods which protect and improve the tillable farm land if farmers are to produce the increased quantities of fiber and feed needed in 1953 and future years, says USDA. Growing cover crops is one of the most effective ways of protecting and improving land.

Prospects for 1952 winter cover crop seed production are generally more favorable than was the case a year ago, the Department reports. Carryover supplies of a number of varieties of winter cover crops also are larger than a year ago.

French Groups Study U.S. Fats and Oils Methods

The French fats and oils industry has two groups in the U.S. making productivity studies aimed at increasing the efficiency and output of plants producing edible fats and oils, soaps, detergents and glycerines. Both teams, sponsored by the Mutual Security Agency, arrived on Aug. 18.

The 11 men in the fats and oils productivity team are studying methods of extracting and refining oil from cottonseed, soybeans, copra, flaxseed, peanuts and corn. Studies also are being made of the use of these oils in shortening, mayonnaise and peanut butter. Their itinerary includes Texas, California, Tennessee, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Washington, D. C.

The soaps and detergents section consists of nine men studying soap products and giving special attention to the production of detergents, a relatively new industry in France.

The visits by the two groups to manufacturing plants, laboratories and other points will be completed Sept. 21.

• Heavy seedings of small grains and pastures, with ample fertilizer, is one of the best ways to offset drought reduction of feed supplies, says the University of Tennessee.

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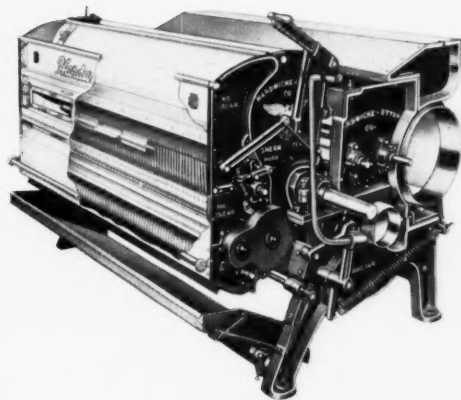
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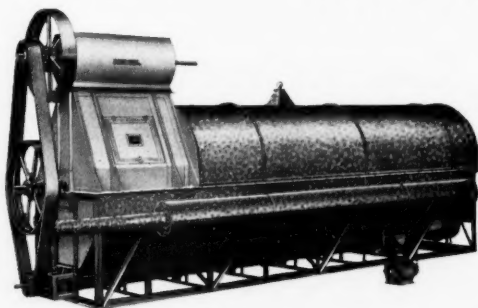
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